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Sparrow sculp.

The CATHEDRAL-CHURCH of CANTERBURY.

THE Antiquities OF ENGLAND AND Wales.

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By Francis Grose Elq.r F.A.S.

VOL: II.

q b 5

The cloud capt towers, the Gorgeous Palaces,
The Solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind — Shakespeare.

LONDON. Printed for S. HOOPER, No 25, Ludgate-hill. MDCCLXXIII.

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FRONTISPIECE.

THE View of the Cathedral of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, here given as a Frontiſpiece, was drawn from a place now called The Oaks, and formerly, according to the Plan in Batteley's Somner, the Convent Garden. The particular ſtation was choſen a ſmall diſtance ſouth-eaſt of the building; by which choice it appears much fore-ſhortened thereby, aſſuming a more pictureſque appearance than if viewed in a direction parallel to the Spectator. It is, beſides, almoſt the only point of View in which this Cathedral has not before been taken.

THE Building neareſt the eye is called St. Thomas Becket's Crown, built, according to the beſt accounts, for the purpoſe of receiving the reliques of that turbulent Prelate: but the Monks finding ſo great and unexpected concourſe of

FRONTISPIECE.

Pilgrims, judged that place, which was a circular Chapel of only thirty feet diameter, would not commodiouſly receive his numerous viſitors; they therefore altered their plan, and removed the Body from the Grave where it had been privately interred, into the Chapel of the Holy Trinity; a more ſpacious building weſtward of, and adjoining to, the Crown; by which that Chapel ſoon loſt its ancient appellation, the name of the Holy Trinity giving place to that of St. Thomas the Martyr.

At the time of the Reformation, ſome addition was making to Becket's Crown, which that event put a ſtop to; and it remained unfiniſhed, and in ruins, till about the year 1755, when Capt. Humphrey Pudner, an Inhabitant of Canterbury, and in diverſe other inſtances a Benefactor to the Church, gave an hundred pounds towards the completing it; and it was accordingly terminated as is ſeen in this Repreſentation.

Beyond this is ſhewn the great Tower, called Bell Harry Tower, from a bell of that name hanging therein: alſo, a ſmall Gate, with a circular arch, leading into the Church-yard. This is very ancient, and is eſteemed a curioſity.

This View was drawn Anno 1772.

TO THE

PUBLIC.

THE completion of one half of my Work furniſhing me with an opportunity of returning thanks to the Public for the favorable reception with which they have honoured it, I gladly embrace the occaſion, and here beg leave to expreſs my moſt grateful acknowledgments for their goodneſs; and, at the ſame time, to aſſure them, that the remainder will be rather better executed than the part already finiſhed. I am the more emboldened to make this promiſe, as, beſide the experience which both I and the Engravers have acquired, I have met with aids greatly ſuperior to my moſt ſanguine hopes; particularly in the article of the Deſcriptions, in which I have been favored with the aſſiſtance of Gentlemen, from whom, at my firſt ſetting out, I had not the leaſt diſtant expectations. Beſides which, ſeveral of the moſt eminent Artiſts have, with a generoſity peculiar to men of genius, gratuitouſly aſſiſted me with their drawings.

THAT I may not, like the Jay in the Fable, adorn myſelf with borrowed plumes, I ſhall here ſet down the helps I have received both in the Deſcriptions and Views already publiſhed; the firſt, as they occur; and the latter, to prevent affixing any pre-eminence, in alphabetical order.

THE accounts of Catherine Hill and Martha's Chapels, Surrey, were ſent me by the Rev. Mr. Manning, of Godalming, well known for his valuable Edition of Lye's Saxon Dictionary: to him I am likewiſe obliged for ſeveral articles in the Deſcriptions of Newark Priory, Farnham and Guildford Caſtles.

To the Rev. Mr. Auſtin of Lewes I am beholden for the greateſt part of the accounts of Lewes Priory and St. James's Hoſpital. Other informations relative to Suſſex Antiquities I have been favoured with by Dr. William Burrell, out of his valuable Collections for that County. William Green, Eſq. of the Corps of

TO THE PUBLIC.

Engineers, has been ſo good as to furniſh me with Plans of Lewes and Haſtings Caſtles, and one of the Hoſpital of St. James, whereby I have been enabled, in ſome meaſure, to aſcertain the figures and meaſures of thoſe buildings. The Plan of Dennington Caſtle, Berkſhire, mentioned in the Deſcription of that Caſtle, was drawn by Captain Hayter, late of the 86th Regiment of Foot. And the Ruins of Portcheſter Caſtle, and thoſe of the Biſhop's Houſe, at Waltham, were meaſured for me by Richard Bargus, Eſq. of Fareham, Hants.

THE knowledge of many particulars concerning Kentiſh remains, I owe to the following Gentlemen: John Thorpe, Eſq. of Bexley; the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury; Edward Jacobs, of Feverſham, Eſq.; James Hammond, of Dover, Eſq.; Edward Haſted, of Canterbury, Eſq.; and my venerable friend the Rev. Mr. Goſtling, Minor Canon of Chriſt-Church; of whoſe abilities in Antiquarian matters the Public will ſhortly be able to judge from his curious Hiſtory of Canterbury, now in the preſs.

THE Right Hon. Lord Nuneham, whoſe taſte for the Fine Arts is well known, not only favored me with Two Views of ſome ancient buildings at Stanton Harcourt, the ſeat of his anceſtors; but alſo communicated ſeveral curious particulars relative to their hiſtory.

To the Rev. Dr. Percy I am much indebted for his good offices in procuring me the ſight of diverſe curious evidences out of the archives of the Northumberland family, and alſo for many other communications reſpecting the Antiquities of the Northern Counties. The Rev. Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Durham, was likewiſe ſo obliging as to ſend me ſome ingenious Memorandums concerning Bamborough Caſtle; and John Topham, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, permitted me to make extracts from an account of Coverham Abbey, which he has drawn up.

MY higheſt acknowledgements are due to Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. for the uſe of his valuable MS. Library; and to Dr. Ducarrel I am much obliged for his Hiſtory of Lambeth, and ſeveral uſeful hints, as well as for the loan of many ſcarce printed books. To Sir Joſeph Ayloffe I am alſo a debtor for moſt of the account of Orford Caſtle; and for its dimenſions, to Francis Bartlam, Eſq. who reſides near the ſpot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM Thomas Maude, Eſq. I have been favored with repeated aſſiſtance in thoſe parts of my Work treating of Yorkſhire; and to the many reſpectable names already mentioned, I have the pleaſure to add that of the ingenious Thomas Pennant, Eſq. who has kindly contributed his aid in the Deſcriptions of the Caſtles of North Wales; but as theſe are not yet publiſhed, I ſhall not here enumerate them, any more than diverſe other favors of the ſame kind under the ſame predicament, which ſhall all be acknowledged in a proper place. And this I ſhall do, both with reſpect to Drawings and Accounts; not only to return thanks to the perſons ſo honoring me, but alſo from a more ſelfiſh motive, as it will add a value to the Work, when it is known that inſtead of containing only the efforts of one man, it is enriched with the contributions of many of our moſt able Antiquaries and eminent Draughtſmen. One thing, however, I muſt beg permiſſion to obſerve; which is, That no Drawings nor Deſcriptions have been inſerted, but ſuch as could be depended upon for their exactneſs and veracity. Indeed, ſuch caution has been obſerved on this ſcore as ſometimes to give offence.

THE Artiſts who have favored me with Drawings are, Mr. Dall, from whom I had Jervois Abbey, Kenelworth Caſtle, and the Two Views of Fountains Abbey. From Mr. Hamilton, the Gate of Beeſton Caſtle. The View of Bildewas Abbey was done by Mr. Pouncey, who drew it purpoſely for the Work: and to Mr. Richards I am beholden for the Views of Birket's Abbey, Corf, Chepſtow, Hawarden, Ryland, Hadley, Oakhampton, and Thornbury Caſtles, Ford Monaſtery, Cleve Nunnery, and Two Views of Glaſtonbury Abbey; alſo the Abbot's Kitchen, and Joſeph of Arimathea's Chapel, at the ſame place. Ouſe Bridge, York, was taken from a Drawing of Mr. Marlow's, the property of a friend.

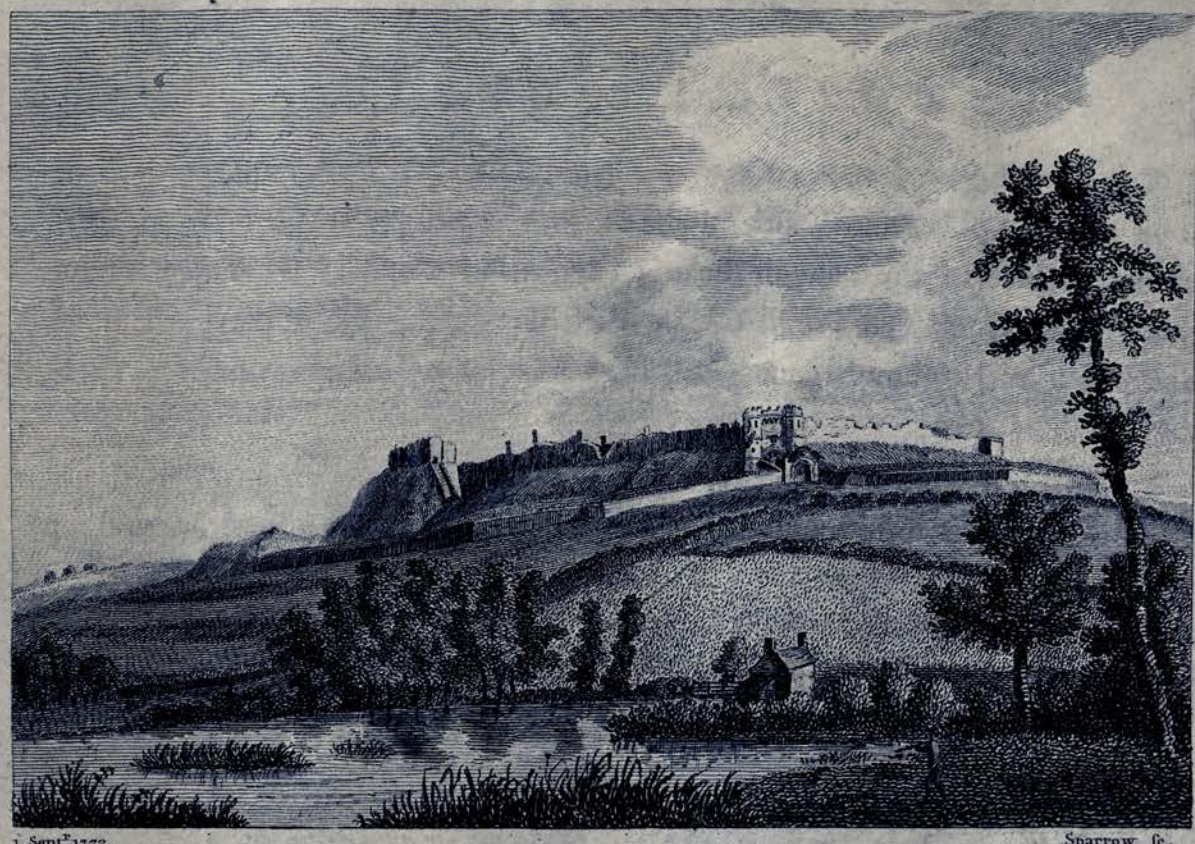
THOMAS SANDBY, Eſq. Profeſſor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, drew the Two Views of Aſhby de la Zouch: and by his Brother Paul Sandby, Eſq. I am favored with the Gate of Reading Abbey, Beauchef Priory, Edgar's Gate Worceſter, Bolton Abbey Craven, Richmond Caſtle, Middleham Caſtle Plate I. Coverham Abbey Plate I. St. Agatha's Plates I. and II. Roch Abbey, Bolton Caſtle Plate I. and Caernarvon Caſtle. The Two Views of Caſtle Acre Monaſtery, and the Ruins of Blyburgh, Suffolk, were drawn by that ingenious Engraver Mr. Woollet. The View of Warwick Caſtle was copied from the Original Picture painted by Canaletti, in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Warwick.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Drawing of Tintern Abbey was lent me by Mr. Eyre, junior, who took it on the ſpot. Haſtings Caſtle, Plate II. was drawn by William Green, Eſq. of the Engineers; the View of Burrow Chapel, by Capt. Henry Rugge, of the 30th Regiment of Foot; and Cockle Park Tower, by Job Bullman, Eſq. of Sheepwaſh, in Northumberland. All the reſt are of my own drawing.

IT is with the greateſt concern I obſerve the numerous errors of the Preſs. A liſt of them will be printed at the concluſion of the Work; together with an Index, in which the ſeveral Counties and Subjects will be arranged alphabetically: this, with an Addenda, will be given gratis. The Purchaſers of this Work are, therefore, adviſed not to bind it up till the whole is completed,

Wandſworth, 12 April, 1774. F. GROSE.



1. Sept.r 1772. Sparrow, ſc.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(PLATE I.)

THIS caſtle is ſituated on an eminence about a mile ſouth of the town of Newport, and overlooks the village of Cariſbrook. Here was, it is ſaid, a caſtle or fort, built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, when this iſland was ſubdued by Veſpaſian, A. D. 45, in the reign of the emperor Claudius. This was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar, the Saxon, who, according to Stowe, was king of the Iſland about the year 519: he called it Wightgariſbourg; of which, Cariſbrook is ſuppoſed to be a corrupted contraction. This building again falling to decay, either through length of time, or ſome other means, was a ſecond time re-edified in the reign of King Henry the Firſt, by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devonſhire: and Camden ſays, it was once more magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the iſland. He makes uſe of the expreſſion "lately;" which is by biſhop Gibſon altered to that of "the "laſt age." Some great repairs were done here by Queen Elizabeth. In a ſhield over the outer gate, there is the date 159—(the remaining figure is ſo overgrown with ivy, as to be rendered illegible;) beneath this are the initials E. R. and under them the figures 40. Perhaps ſhe built this gate, and the outer-works, which have a more modern appearance than the other parts of this edifice.

THE walls of the ancient part of the caſtle, encloſe a ſpace whoſe area is about an acre and a half; its ſhape nearly that of a right angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; the greateſt length is from eaſt to weſt. The entrance is on the weſt ſide, over a bridge, in

a curtain, between two baſtions; then through a ſmall gate, over which is the inſcription before cited; from this, by a paſſage, having on each ſide an embattled wall, and under a very handſome machicolated gate flanked with two round towers. The old door, with its wicket, opening into the caſtle yard, is ſtill remaining; it is formed of ſtrong lattice work, having at each croſſing, a piece of iron kept down by a large nail.

On the right, is a ſmall chapel with a burial-ground, walled in; over the door is carved G. 2d, 1738; and on the eaſt end is a ſtone tablet, ſhewing that it was repaired during the government of Lord Limmington: at preſent there is no ſervice in it. It is ſaid, that there is a farm in the iſland, the tythes of which, amounting to twelve pounds per annum, belong to this chapel; the caſtle itſelf conſtituting the pariſh of St. Nicholas.

Farther on, on the left hand, or north ſide, are ſeveral ruins of low buildings, ſaid to be thoſe where Charles the Firſt was confined; and in one of them is ſhewn the window through which he attempted his eſcape. Beyond theſe are the barracks and governor's houſe, called the keep-houſe; in which are many very handſome rooms, with coved cielings. Ever ſince the laſt war, this has been converted to an hoſpital for ſick ſoldiers; the names of the wards being wrote in large letters over the different rooms. Indeed, both the goodneſs of the air and the ſalubrity of its ſituation, make it extremely well adapted for that purpoſe.

On the north-eaſt angle, on a mount raiſed conſiderably above the other buildings, ſtands the keep: it is an irregular polygon; the way to it is by an aſcent of ſeventy-two ſteps; and in it are nine more. From this place there is a moſt extenſive proſpect; the ſea being viſible to the north, eaſt, and ſouth, but hid on the weſt by a hill. Here was formerly a well, ſaid to be three hundred feet deep; but it is now filled up with rubbiſh. In the ſouth-eaſt angle ſtands the remains of another tower, called Mountjoy's Tower; its walls are, in ſome places, eighteen feet thick: for the aſcending to the top of it, there are likewiſe ſeveral ſteps; but the view from hence is by no means ſo fine as that from the Keep. Theſe towers have the appearance of much greater antiquity than the other buildings of the caſtle. The ramparts between the towers are about twenty feet high and eight thick: in both theſe dimenſions is included the parapet, which formerly ran all round the works; it is but two feet and a half thick.

Here is likewiſe another remarkably deep well, covered over by a houſe: its depth is two hundred and ten feet; a pin thrown into it is near four ſeconds of time falling, and when it ſtrikes the water, ſends up a ſurpriſing loud ſound: the water from this well is drawn by means of a wheel worked by an aſs.

The old caſtle is included within a more modern fortification; probably built by Queen Elizabeth; it is an irregular pentagon, faced with ſtone, and defended by five baſtions, on the outſide of which runs a deep ditch: the north curtain, perhaps on account of its length, has a break in the middle, to make a flank. Several guns are mounted on theſe works, which are ſaid to be a mile and a half in circumference.

This plate ſhews a general view of the caſtle, with the entrance and Keep. The drawing was taken anno 1772.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(PLATE II.)

THIS plate gives the inſide view of the caſtle, in which is ſhewn the governor's houſe, the barracks and ſurgery: towards the left is ſeen the chapel: oppoſite to it, are the ruins of thoſe apartments in which, it is ſaid, King Charles the Firſt was confined: and, on the right of all, over a ſmall building, appears the Keep. This drawing was taken near the entrance of Montjoy's Tower, in the year 1772.

ANNO 1136, Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devonſhire, ſon of him who rebuilt the caſtle, declaring for the empreſs Maud, in oppoſition to King Stephen, ſeized Exeter; but not being able to hold it, fled to this iſland, of which he was lord; and raiſing his vaſſals, ſtood here upon his defence: Stephen attacking the caſtle, took it at the firſt aſſault. Baldwin found means to eſcape, but died in exile.

IN the reign of Henry the Third, John de Inſula, or L'Iſle, was governor thereof; and in the time of Richard the Firſt, anno 1377, the French landed here, plundered the inhabitants, and after a fruitleſs attempt to take the caſtle, retired with their booty. It was defended by Sir Hugh Tyrril, a knight of Eſſex. On account of this, and other invaſions about the ſame time, orders were iſſued for arming the Clergy.

IN the year 1647, King Charles the Firſt, having eſcaped from Hampton-Court, retired to this iſland; of which Colonel Hammond, brother to his favourite chaplain, was governor: he was by him, on the fourteenth of November, brought to this caſtle. The parliament being much diſturbed at the king's abſence, and imagining he was ſecreted in London, iſſued orders to ſearch for and ſeize his perſon; but their uneaſineſs was ſoon relieved by a letter from Hammond, acquainting them that the king was in his cuſtody, and that he waited for their orders how to diſpoſe of him. At this news, they were greatly rejoiced; directed that he ſhould remain at Cariſbrook, and ordered an allowance of five thouſand pounds per annum, for defraying his houſhold expences.

HERE a negociation commenced between that prince and his parliament; in which, perhaps, neither party acted with proper ſincerity. A little before this treaty, the king, as it is ſaid, being informed that he was in danger of aſſaſſination, concerted meaſures for an eſcape: of this, it is probable, Hammond had notice; whereupon he was confined cloſe priſoner, and, at the ſame time, all his faithful ſervants diſcharged, and turned out of the garriſon.

THE unſucceſsful inſurrection of Captain Burley, which happened a few days after (namely, on the twenty-ninth of December), furniſhed the governor with a plauſible juſtification of this step. Indeed, it has been thought that this riſing was preconcerted, and that Charles was appriſed thereof. This ſurmiſe ſeems to be ſtrengthened by Hammond's reply to the king, who, according to Whitlock, aſking him, "By what authority he did thus?" He anſwered, "By the authority of both Houſes, and that he ſuppoſed "his Majeſty was not ignorant of the cauſe of his doing thus." The king profeſſed the contrary; and the governor replied, "he plainly ſaw his Majeſty was actuated by other councils than ſtood with the good "of the kingdom."

SOME time after this, he once more attempted to eſcape. The particulars are, in ſubſtance, thus related by Clarendon. One Oſborne, a gentleman by birth, was recommended to Colonel Hammond, to be employed in ſome poſt about the king, and was accordingly appointed his gentleman-uſher. The affability and gentle behaviour of this monarch inſenſibly gained his eſteem; it at length increaſed to that pitch, that he put a ſmall billet into one of his Majeſty's gloves, which it was his office to hold, ſignifying his devotion to his ſervice. At firſt, the king was fearful of treachery; but at length, convinced of his ſincerity, admitted him into his confidence.

THIS man was addreſſed by one Rolph, a captain in the garriſon, a perſon of low extraction, and ordinary abilities, but of an enterpriſing temper. He propoſed enticing the king from the caſtle, under pretence of procuring his eſcape, in order to murder him, which he ſaid would be agreeable to the parliament, and the means of gaining for themſelves comfortable eſtabliſhments. Of this, Oſborne acquainted his majeſty, who directed him to keep up the correſpondence, hoping to convert the wicked intentions of this man into the means of flight: Oſborne therefore ſeemed to fall in with Rolph's deſign.

IN the mean time, the king recommended it to him to ſound one Dowcet, and another ſoldier he had formerly known: both of theſe not only embraced his party, but likewiſe brought over ſome of their brethren, who were to be centinels near the place where the king intended to get out: this was a window ſecured with an iron bar, for the cutting of which he was provided with both a ſaw and file.

HIS Majeſty with great labour ſawed this bar aſunder; and on the appointed night, Oſborne waited to receive him; but, in the interim, one of the ſoldiers not ſuſpecting Rolph's true intentions, mentioned to him ſome particulars, which made him ſuſpect he was likely to be the dupe of his own artifices; he therefore directed this ſoldier to remain on his poſt, and he, with ſome others on whom he could rely, ſtood by him armed with their piſtols.

AT midnight the king came to the window; but in getting out, diſcerning more than the ordinary centinels, he ſuſpected his deſign was diſcovered, ſhut the window, and retired to bed. Rolph immediately went and acquainted the governor with this attempt, who going into the king's chamber, found him in bed, the window-bar cut in two, and taken out. Oſborne fled; but Dowcet was taken, and being impriſoned, was viſited by Rolph, who ſcornfully aſked him, why the King came not forth? and ſaid, he was ready with a good piſtol charged to receive him. Oſborne afterwards laid the true ſtate of this affair before the Houſe of Lords, when Rolph was ordered to be tried at the general aſſizes at Wincheſter; where matters were ſo managed, that the grand jury found an ignoramus on the bill.

THAT the committee at Derby-houſe had intelligence of the king's intention of eſcaping, appears from the information ſent by them to Colonel Hammond, in a letter dated the thirteenth of March, 1647. This letter is printed in Harris's Life of Cromwell; and that the deſign was not laid aſide after this diſappointment, is ſhewn by the following letter printed in the ſame collection.

"SIR, ſince our laſt, we have received again advertiſement from a good hand, that the deſign holdes "for the king's eſcape; and to eſcape all ſuſpicion from you, he intends to walk out on foote a mile or "two, as uſually, in the day-time, and there horſes are laid in the iſle to carry him to a boat: if he "cannot do this, then either over the houſe in the night, or at ſome private window in the night, he "intends his paſſage; which we thought fitt againe to give you notice of, that you may make ſuch uſe "of it for the prevention, as you ſhall ſee cauſe." This is likewiſe dated from Derby-houſe, the 18th of November, 1648; and is ſigned by Saliſbury, in the name and by the warrant of the Committee of the Lords and Commons there aſſembled. To it is this poſtſcript. "We deſire you to communicate this "to the commiſſion there; and alſo, if you ſhall find the king hath eſcaped, to give us notice with all "poſſible ſpeed."

ON the 30th of the ſame month, the king was removed to Hurſt Caſtle, from thence to Windſor, and ſhortly after to London, where he was tried, condemned, and beheaded.

1. Sept.r 1772. Sparrow, ſc.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(PLATE III.)

THIS plate preſents a near and particular view of the entrance into the caſtle. The ſmall gate, whoſe top is covered with ivy, is that over which, in a ſhield, is the date and initial letters mentioned in the General Proſpect: the ſhield is viſible, but the ſmallneſs of the ſcale does not permit the letters and figures to be diſtinctly marked. Here, likewiſe, is ſeen the bridge, the flank of one of the baſtions, the handſome machicolated gate, and the window through which King Charles attempted his eſcape. This laſt appears juſt above the ground, near the breach in the ſhady ſide of the wall.

THIS drawing was made in 1772.

Ellis fc.

1 Oct. 1772.

WEST COWES CASTLE,

IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS is one of the many caſtles built by King Henry the Eighth, about the year 1539, to ſecure the coaſts from foreign invaſions, with which they were then threatened.

IT is ſituated a ſmall diſtance weſt of the town, and guards the entrance into the Newport river; for which purpoſe there was, likewiſe, another caſtle at Eaſt Cowes, on the point of the oppoſite ſhore; this has been long totally demoliſhed; the materials have, from time to time, been carried away; ſome within the memory of perſons now living, in order to build a houſe at Newport, and for other erections. The place ſtill retains the name of Old Caſtle Point. Camden ſays, both theſe caſtles were in ruins in his time.

WEST COWES CASTLE.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, thus deſcribes them: "Ther be 2 new caſtelles "ſette up and furniſhid at the mouth of Newporte; that is the only haven in "Wighte to be ſpoken of.

"THAT that is ſette up on the eſte ſyde of the haven, is caullid the Eſt Cow; "and that that is ſette up at the weſt ſyde is caullid the Weſt Cow, and is the "bigger caſtelle of the 2. The trajectus, betwixt theſe 2 caſtelles, is a good "myle."

OF theſe, Camden cites ſome Latin verſes made by Leland, which are thus tranſlated by Biſhop Gibſon.

"The two great Cows, that in loud thunder roar,
"This on the Eaſtern, that the Weſtern ſhore;
"Where Newport enters ſtately Wight."

THE caſtle at preſent conſiſts of a ſmall ſtone houſe, having on its north front a ſemi-circular battery, built, likewiſe, with ſtone, and pierced for eight guns. It is ſtrongly fenced with piles and planks againſt the ſea, from which it would, otherwiſe, be in ſome danger, as it here makes frequent encroachments.

THIS fort is commanded, under the governor of the iſland, by a captain, whoſe pay is ten ſhillings per diem; that poſt is at preſent filled by Sir John Milles, late lieutenant-governor of Jerſey.

This drawing was made in the year 1761.

THE PRIORY OF SAINT DIONISIUS, HAMPSHIRE.

THIS was a Priory of Black Canons, and is ſituated upon the weſt ſide of the river Itching, almoſt two miles above the town of Southampton. It was, according to Dugdale, built by king Henry the Firſt, about the year 1124. At the Diſſolution, here were a Prior and nine Religious, who were endowed with 80l. 11s. 6d. per ann. Dugdale; and 91l. 9s. according to Speed, who gives king Richard the Firſt for founder. And Leland, in his Collectanea, names both Henry I. and Richard I. as ſuch. In this caſe, the latter is only meant as a very great benefactor. Antient writers often mention a firſt, ſecond, and even ſometimes a third founder. The ſite was granted 30th of Henry VIII. to Francis Dawtry.

HENRY the Firſt, by his charter, granted to God and the Canons of Saint Dioniſius, for the good of his own ſoul, and thoſe of his father and mother, Matilda his wife, and William his ſon, and for the good of the Faithful living and dead, that parcel of his land lying between Portafrada, and the river of Hyſtia, which uſed to bring in eleven ſhillings and ſix deniers; and alſo that part of his lands of Portafreda lying near the ſea, in the eaſt part of Hampton, which uſed to bring in the annual rent of forty-one ſhillings and ſix deniers.

KING Stephen confirmed diverſe donations of land given them by Robert de Limeſeia.

HENRY II. granted them the chapels of St. Michael, of the Holy Croſs, of St. Lawrence, and of All Saints, near the town of Hampton.

KING Richard the Firſt gave them in fee and perpetual alms Kingſland, and the wood called Porteſwarde, with all its appurtenances.

GUNDRED de Warren gave them the church of Little Fageham, which was her dower. Humphry de Bohun, who ſtiles himſelf Conſtable to the King of England, confirmed to them the church of Chaleworth, given by his father, with all the titles, rights, and dues: The Canons of St. Dioniſius to find a chaplain to officiate there.

WILLIAM Muſard gave them three ſhillings annual rent, left him by his ſiſter Jane, on condition of their finding a wax candle before the altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the church of their monaſtery, where his ſiſter lay buried: This rent to be received quarterly.

WALTER de Chalke, and his Wife, bequeathed to them two Bezants, for the good of their ſouls, and on account of the kindneſs ſhewed to them by theſe Canons, to receive the ſame annually, at the feaſt of St. Michael, of Gaufridus Hule, who was bound to pay it as a yearly rent in Etlinton. A Bezant was a coin, ſo called from its being originally ſtruck at Conſtantinople, called likewiſe Byzantium. It ſeems to have been a general name for a piece of money, without any determinate value. According to Du Cange, there were Bezants of gold and ſilver; and Blount, in his Law Dictionary, mentions copper ones, of the value of two ſhillings.

GODFREY, Biſhop of Wincheſter, confirmed to them the gift of William Aeliz, of the tithes of his rent in Aldenton, of five ſhillings, ariſing from his mill at the ſame place, and the tenths of his paunage, and alſo of the privilege of quiet paunage for thirty hogs in his woods.

BY the charter of the 6th of Edward the Third, theſe Canons were entitled to a pipe of red wine, for the celebration of maſs, to be delivered to them at Southampton, by the king's Butler. They were likewiſe exempted from contribution to the repairs of the bridge of Kingſmill.

PRYNNE, from Mathew Paris, and other Monkiſh writers, mentions one Odo, whom he calls Abbot of this houſe, about the year 1245, who gave great gifts of the goods of the community to the Pope, whereby he obtained the archbiſhoprick of Rohan, which he did not enjoy above a year, being ſuddenly ſtruck dead. This was conſidered as a judgment from Heaven for his fraud and ſimony.

THE following liſt of Priors of this Houſe is given by Browne Willis: Gerard, temp. Hen. Blois, Epiſcop. Winton. Ruchland, 1257; Nicholas, 1263; Richard de Chacomb, el. 1294; Will. de Warham, el. 1328; Richard occurs, 1373; John Stanford, el. 1390; John Kyal, el. 1397; Thomas Wincheſter, el. 1412; Thomas Arnwood, el. 1435; William Norman, el. 1456; Thomas Roby, el. 1462; John Haſt, el. 1492; William May, el. 1508.

NOTHING more of this Priory is remaining than what is here ſhewn: on its ſite is now a farm-houſe, at which were ſome time ago to be ſeen many ſtone coffins entire, then uſed for troughs, and other domeſtic uſes. It is now the property of Thomas Wood, Eſq; of Groſvenor-ſtreet, London.

This View was drawn anno 1773.

20 July 1772.

Godfrey fc.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, HAMPSHIRE.

THIS chapel ſtands on a hill, on the north ſide of, and overlooking the town of, Baſingſtoke. It was built in the beginning of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, by Sir William, afterwards Lord Sandes, who, with Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, obtained a licence from that prince to found a free chapel here, and thereupon to eſtabliſh a Guild, by the name of the Brotherhood, or Guild, of the Holy Ghoſt, which was by a perpetual ſucceſſion to continue for ever. To this Brotherhood an eſtate was given by Sir William Sandes, for the maintenance of a prieſt, to perform divine ſervice in the chapel, and therein, likewiſe, to inſtruct youths in literature.

IT does not appear that the biſhop was any farther a benefactor, than in joining his intereſt, which was very great, with that of Sir William, for procuring the licence for its foundation.

THIS fraternity eſcaped the general diſſolution, and remained till the firſt year of King Edward the Sixth, anno 1546-7, when an act of parliament paſſed, whereby free chapels and chauntries of all ſorts, and the eſtates belonging to them, were given to the king; in conſequence of which act, this fraternity was diſſolved, and their eſtate taken for the king's uſe. It remained in the crown till the year 1556, when the inhabitants of Baſingſtoke petitioning their majeſties, King Philip and Queen Mary, and their petition being backed by the interceſſion of Cardinal Poole, the pope's legate, and archbiſhop of Canterbury, this Guild was by their majeſties letters-patent re-eſtabliſhed, and endowed with the ſame eſtate it poſſeſſed at its ſuppreſſion; which was alſo to be applied to the ſame purpoſes. What the value of this eſtate was, is not aſcertained: it conſiſted of one hundred and five acres of land, and two houſes.

By theſe letters-patent a body corporate and politic was conſtituted, by the name of the Aldermen, wardens, brothers and ſiſters of the fraternity, or guild, of the Holy Ghoſt, within the chapel of the Holy Ghoſt, near Baſingſtoke, in Hants, to continue for ever by a perpetual ſucceſſion. The aldermen and two wardens were annual officers, choſen out of the brotherhood, but removable at pleaſure. This body conſiſted of an indeterminate number of members, and that of either men or women; and the aldermen or wardens for the time being, had power to admit as many perſons of either ſex as they thought proper.

The buſineſs of this fraternity was to be tranſacted under a common ſeal, which they were authoriſed to keep and uſe; they were alſo made capable of holding lands, ſuing, or being ſued; holding meetings; and, together with the brethren of the fraternity, of making, according to their diſcretion, ſuch rules and ſtatutes (conſiſtent with the laws of the land) as were neceſſary for the better ordering and governing of their fraternity or guild, and of the brethren and ſiſters thereof, and their ſucceſſors.

The eſtate granted to this guild being given for the maintenance of a prieſt, to celebrate divine ſervice, and inſtruct youth, was not deemed as given to ſuperſtitious uſes, and therefore remained untouched till the civil wars, when this, with many other church-lands, was ſeized and alienated, and the chapel and ſchool ſhut up for many years, until 1670, when, by the application of Doctor George Morley, biſhop of Wincheſter, the eſtate was again reſtored.

Besides the original endowment, this chapel had ſeveral benefactors. The moſt conſiderable were Sir James Deane, and Sir James Lancaſter, knights: the former bequeathed ten pounds per annum to the preacher, and the ſame to the ſchoolmaſter of this chapel, for the time being; the latter, an annuity of twenty pounds each, to the ſame perſons. The preſentation to this benefice is in the lord-chancellor; although the reverend Mr. James, in the year 1673, held it by the nomination of the magiſtrates of Baſingſtoke.

Loggon, from whom this account is taken, ſays, That a petition was preſented to the preſent King, (i. e. George the Second) in council; wherein, the petitioners prayed to be made truſtees and patrons of this chapel, and the ſchool kept therein; but he does not mention who theſe petitioners were; but circumſtances make it probable, they were the magiſtrates, or inhabitants, of Baſingſtoke.

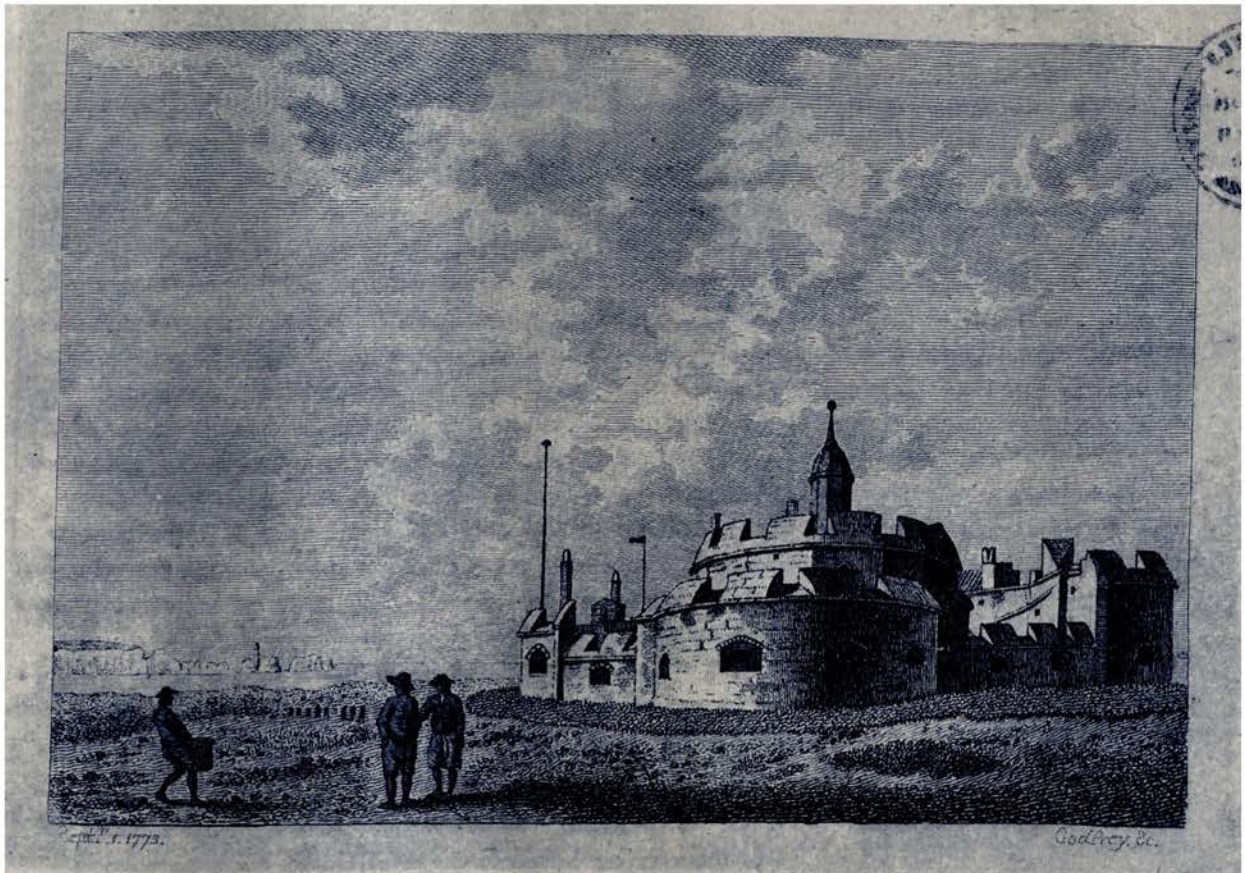
The chapel was, when entire, a beautiful building, elegantly finiſhed, as is ſtill viſible from its remains. Loggon, deſcribing it, ſays, the outſide of it was of free ſtone, curiouſly ornamented; neither was the inſide leſs beautiful. Upon the roof of it, as we are told by Camden, the hiſtory of the prophets, apoſtles, and diſciples of Chriſt, was very artificially depicted; but through neglect of repairs, it is now in ruins; part of the eaſtern and ſouth walls only remain ſtanding, and an hexagonal turret to the ſouth-weſt, almoſt entire, which was formerly a ſtair-caſe. My Lord Sandes, the founder, is, by Camden, ſaid to be buried in this chapel. If, as is highly probable, he had any monument erected, it is now hid by the rubbiſh.

There is a tradition that this chapel was covered with lead, which was taken off and converted into bullets for the ſiege of Baſing-houſe. This is contradicted by another, which ſays that it was tiled, and that the tiles were remaining not many years ago. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other abſurd ſtories; ſuch as, that this chapel was formerly in ſo high repute, that many pilgrimages were made to it; and that once, ſeven Saxon kings were all worſhipping here at the ſame time.

Westward of, and adjoining to, the ruins of the chapel, ſtands a building (though but in indifferent repair) conſiſting of one large regular room, about forty feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth: this is the only chapel and ſchool-room that of late years has been made uſe of. On this building is an inſcription, commemorating Biſhop Morley for procuring the re-opening of the ſchool, and the reſtitution of the eſtate.

This place was anciently a burying-ground, before the erection of the chapel: it ſtill continues to be uſed as ſuch.

The above deſcription pretty well agreed with the ſtate of theſe buildings in 1760, when this view was taken.



HURST CASTLE HAMPSHIRE.

HURST CASTLE ſtands on the extremity of a peninſula oppoſite the weſt-end of the Iſle of Wight. It is of ſtone, and was built by king Henry the Eighth, about the year 1539, at the ſame time when he fortified the ſea coaſts with many ſimilar erections. It was meant particularly to guard that channel or paſſage called the Needles, ſo named either for its narrowneſs, as reſembling the eye of a needle, or from its vicinity to certain chalk rocks, one of which is tall and ſlender, with a ſharp point like a pinnacle or needle. Theſe are ſtiled the Needles, or Needle Rocks; they are ſeen at a diſtance in this view, where the pinnacle, or pointed rock here mentioned, is particularly diſtinguiſhable; this about two years ago was thrown down by the impetuoſity of the waves, which waſhed its ſides, and had before greatly undermined it.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, thus mentions this caſtle. "The caſtelle at Hurſte on the "ſhore is county'd to be a XIIII myles from Cauld-ſhore. This caſtelle is ſet almoſt righte "agayne the farther ende of the land of the Iſle of Wighte. And the trajectus heere from "land to land is about two miles, the which narrow place is defended by Hurſt Caſtelle."

IN the reign of queen Elizabeth, as appears from Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, here was a Captain, whoſe fee was one ſhilling and eight pence per diem, an officer, ſtiled Under-Captain, at one ſhilling; a maſter gunner and porter, eleven gunners and ten ſoldiers, at ſixpence per diem each. At preſent it is commanded by a Governor, whoſe pay is ten ſhillings per diem; there are alſo ſome gunners at one ſhilling each per diem.

HITHER, December 1, 1648, king Charles the Firſt was removed by the army from Newport. Ruſhworth has the following account of that tranſaction, as ſent by letter to the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, from the officers deputed by colonel Hammond, to take charge of his majeſty in the Iſle of Wight.

Right Honourable,

" Yeſterday there came into the Iſle ſome officers of the army, viz. lieutenant col. Cobbet and captain Merryman, with inſtructions from the general and council of war, directed to themſelves and the commander in chief here, forthwith to ſecure the perſon of the king in Cariſbrook-caſtle, as before the treaty, till they ſhould receive reſolution from the houſes upon their late remonſtrance; and they underſtanding that the management of the affairs of this iſland was by colonel Hammond committed to ourſelves or any two of us, they acquainted us with their inſtructions, deſiring our concurrence with them, that ſo the preſent work intended by them might, with leſs difficulty, be accompliſhed. While we were in debate of theſe things, there came in a meſſenger from the general, with an order under his hand and ſeal, directed to the gentlemen, commanding them immediately to take the perſon of the king into their charge, and to remove him from thence into Hurſt Caſtle, requiring us by name, with all other officers and ſoldiers in the Iſle, to be aiding and aſſiſting to them therein; two of us, viz. major Rolph and captain Hawes, upon ſight of that order, declared ourſelves obliged not to diſobey the general's commands, but conceived ourſelves bound to yield obedience thereunto by our commiſſions; the other of us, viz. captain Boreman declared his judgment, that his duty lay immediately to the governor, who had inſtructed him; contrary to thoſe inſtructions and commiſſion he could not act, neither was he of himſelf in a capacity to oppoſe them in that ſervice. Captain Hawes being diſſatisfied in the action, manifeſted his unwillingneſs to join in it, and his reſolution neither directly nor indirectly to oppoſe it. But theſe gentlemen, with the concurrence of the army forces here, and the aſſiſtance of a freſh troop of horſe, and one company of foot, which landed in the night, in purſuance of their commands, very civilly made their addreſſes to the king, according to another order from the general for his uſage, with all civility and due reſpect unto his perſon; between five and ſix o'clock this morning, ſome of the gentlemen, who by the parliament were appointed to attend him, acquainted his majeſty with theſe orders and inſtructions they had in charge from his excellency the lord general concerning him, who preſently and quietly conſented thereunto, and ſet forward in his coach from Newport at eight of the clock this morning towards Hurſt Caſtle, with Mr. Harrington, colonel Harbots and captain Mildmay, and other of his ſervants to attend him. Now we do aſſure you, that in the whole tranſaction of this great affair, there neither was, nor is the leaſt diſturbance in this Iſle. Thus we have, with all clearneſs and faithfulneſs, given you a full and impartial account of theſe late proceedings here; having ſo done, we ſubſcribe ourſelves Your humble ſervants,

Cariſbrook Caſtle, Dec. 1, 1648. Signed by Major Rolph, Capt. Boreman and Capt. Hawes.

" P. S. Since the writing hereof, we have intelligence that his majeſty is ſafely arrived at Hurſt Caſtle."

The houſe of commons, on the reading of this letter, voted that the ſeizing of the perſon of the king, and carrying him priſoner to Hurſt Caſtle, was without the advice or conſent of that houſe; nevertheleſs a fortnight after, viz. December 14, the army having procured a majority, according to Clarendon, by violence. On receiving a letter from colonel Ewer, governor of Hurſt Caſtle, complaining of his want of money and neceſſaries, occaſioned by the coming thither of the king; they ordered, for an immediate ſupply, that the treaſurers at Goldſmiths Hall be deſired forthwith to diſburſe and pay the ſum of two hundred pounds to colonel Ewer, or his aſſigns, and that the ſaid treaſurers do reimburſe themſelves out of the remainder of the fine of Sir Charles Kemiſh, not yet charged. On the 23d the king left this Caſtle, being eſcorted on his way to Windſor by major general Harriſon, with ſuch precautions as precluded every attempt to an eſcape, which, it is agreed, had been meditated.

This drawing was made anno 1761.

Publish'd 20 Feb. 1772 by S. Hooper N.° 25 Ludgate Hill.

R B Godfrey Sculp.t

NETLEY ABBEY.

NECTELEYE, Lettleley, Netley, Edwardſtow, or de Loco Sancti Edwardi, juxta Southampton, is pleaſantly ſituated, in the pariſh of Hound, on the eaſtern banks of the Southampton river, about two miles below that town.

ACCORDING to Godwin and Leland, it was founded by Peter de Rupibus, who died 1238; but both Dugdale and Tanner attribute it to King Henry the Third; "who, ſays the latter, anno Domini, 1239, founded an abbey, for "Ciſtertian monks from Beaulieu, and commended it to St. Mary and St. Edward. "About the time of the Diſſolution, here was an abbot and twelve monks; whoſe "poſſeſſions were then valued, according to Dugdale, at one hundred pounds, "twelve ſhillings, and eight-pence; but according to Speed, at one hundred "and ſixty pounds, two ſhillings, and nine-pence; the SITE was granted, by "King Henry the Eighth, to Sir William Paulet."

ABOUT the middle of the ſixteenth century, it was the ſeat of the earl of Hertford; and afterwards was fitted up and inhabited by an earl of Huntingdon,

who, as tradition ſays, converted part of the chapel, into a kitchen and other offices; ſtill reſerving the eaſt end for ſacred uſes.

In the year 1700, it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Bartlet Lucy, who ſold the materials of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter, of Southampton, who took off the roof, which till that time was intire.

Of the fate of this carpenter, Browne Willis, in his Hiſtory of Mitred Abbeys, tells the following ſuperſtitious ſtory, which he ſays was generally known and believed in the neighbourhood, and could be atteſted by diverſe credible witneſſes:

During the time he was in treaty with Sir Bartlet, he was greatly diſturbed by frightful dreams, and, as ſome ſay, apparitions; particularly by that of a perſon in the habit of a monk, who threatened him with great miſchief if he perſiſted in his purpoſe. One night in particular, he dreamed a large ſtone from one of the windows, fell upon him and killed him; this ſo terrified him, that he communicated theſe diſturbances to a particular friend, who adviſed him to deſiſt; but avarice, and the contrary advice of other friends, getting the better of his fears, he concluded the bargain; when attempting to take out ſome ſtones from the bottom of the weſt wall, the whole body of a window fell down upon him, and cruſhed him to death.

It afterwards belonged to Henry Cliff, Eſq. who ſold it to Mr. Dummer, in whoſe family it remains.

Part of the chapel is ſtill ſtanding, which was built in the form of a croſs; and though greatly defaced, ſtill ſhews it was once an elegant building. There are likewiſe remains of the refectory and kitchen: the whole is ſo overgrown with ivy, and interſperſed with trees, as to form a ſcene, inſpiring the moſt pleaſing melancholy.

At ſome diſtance from the building, there are viſible large mounds, formerly ſerving as heads to fiſh-ponds, and reſervoirs for water, that of the river being ſalt. A few paces to the northward, and nearer to the river, ſtands a ſmall ruined caſtle, of which I can find no account; but by its conſtruction, it ſeems of much later date than the abbey.—A view of it ſhall be given in a future number.

This view was taken in the year 1761.

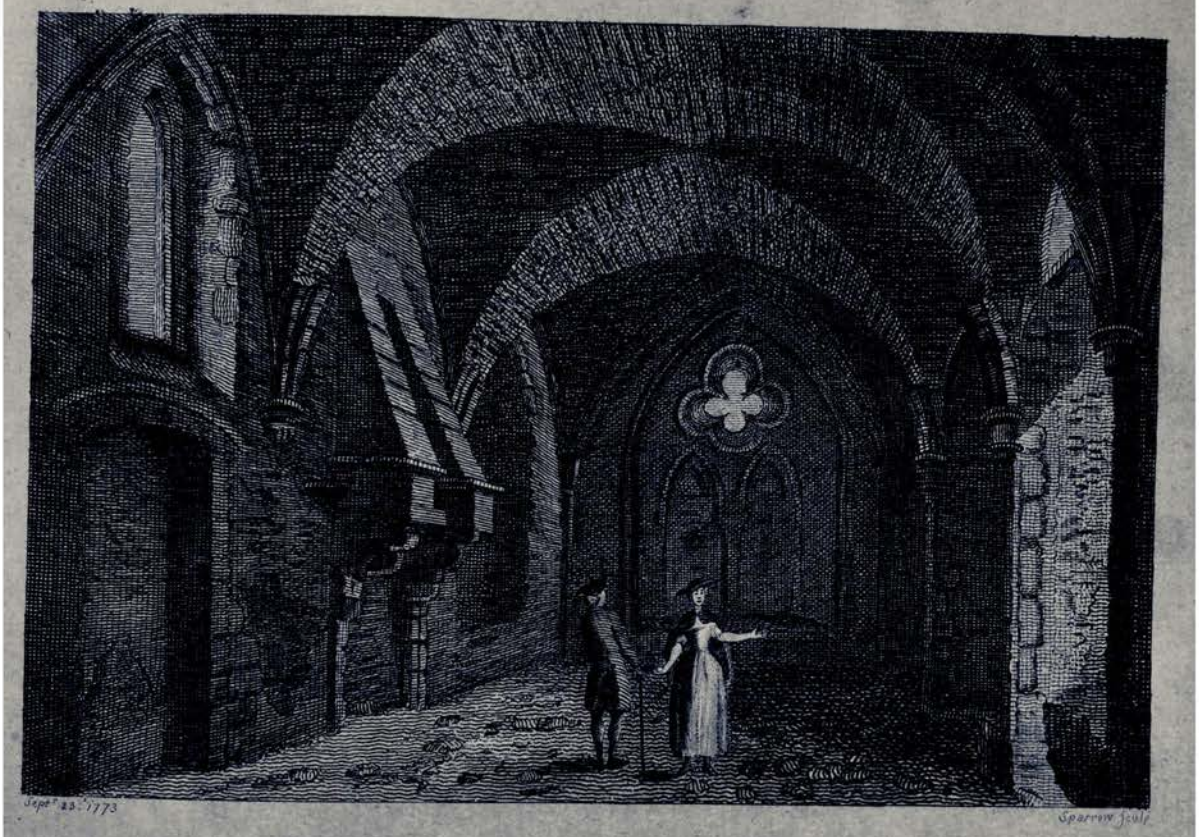
NETLEY ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS Plate preſents a general View of theſe extenſive ruins, as they appear when viewed from an eminence at a ſmall diſtance to the ſouth-eaſt; the water ſeen towards the left hand is the Southampton river.

THE great care taken by Mr. Dummer for the preſervation of the remains of this venerable pile, claims the acknowledgments of every Lover of Antiquities; and both reflects an honour on his taſte, and exhibits an example worthy the imitation of all poſſeſſors of ſuch buildings, many of whom too inconſiderately ſuffer their ſtewards or tenants to demoliſh them for the ſake of the materials, not reflecting that they thereby deprive their eſtates of very ſtriking ornaments; ornaments which, in other countries, are preſerved with the utmoſt attention; and that without any material benefit, as the coſt of the demolition generally amounts to nearly the value of the materials ſo gained. The gentleman above-named has not only preſerved theſe, by incloſing them with a wall, but, by a judicious management of the trees which have ſpontaneouſly ſprung up among the mouldering walls, has greatly improved the beauty and ſolemnity of the ſcene, hereby rendered as well worth viſiting, as any object of that kind in Great-Britain.

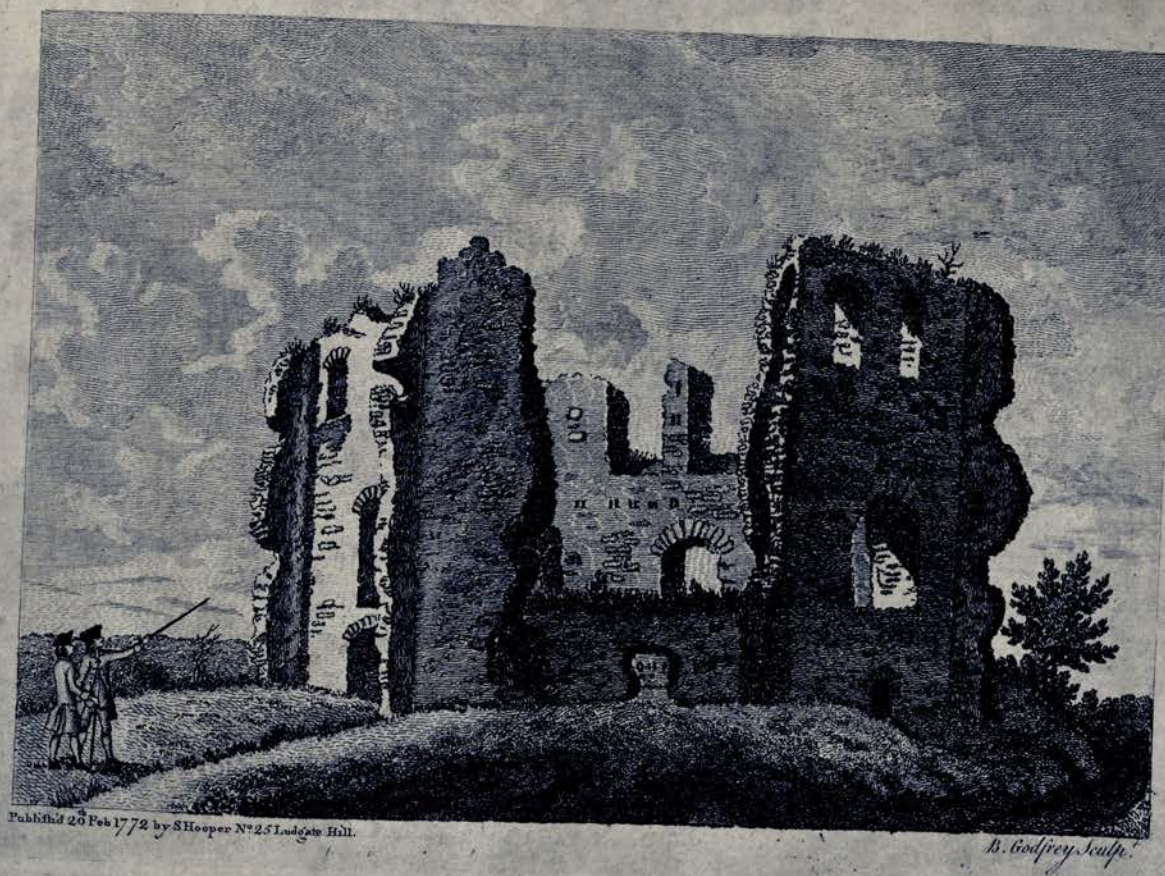
This Drawing was made Anno 1760.



THE ABBOT's KITCHEN AT NETLEY ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.

THIS view exhibits the inſide of what is called the Abbot's Kitchen, in Netley Abbey; but, from the ſtile of the mouldings about the chimney-piece, which ſeem more modern than the other parts of the building, it was, more probably, the kitchen ſaid to have been made by the marquis of Huntingdon. The hole ſeen on the right hand was, in all likelihood, a vault; according to the preſent vulgar opinion, it is deemed a ſubterraneous paſſage, formerly leading to the neighbouring caſtle, and is always pointed out as ſuch by the perſon who ſhews the ruins.

This view was drawn anno 1772.



Publiſhid 20 Feb 1772 by S Hooper N° 25 Ludgate Hill.

B. Godfrey Sculp.

ODIAM CASTLE,

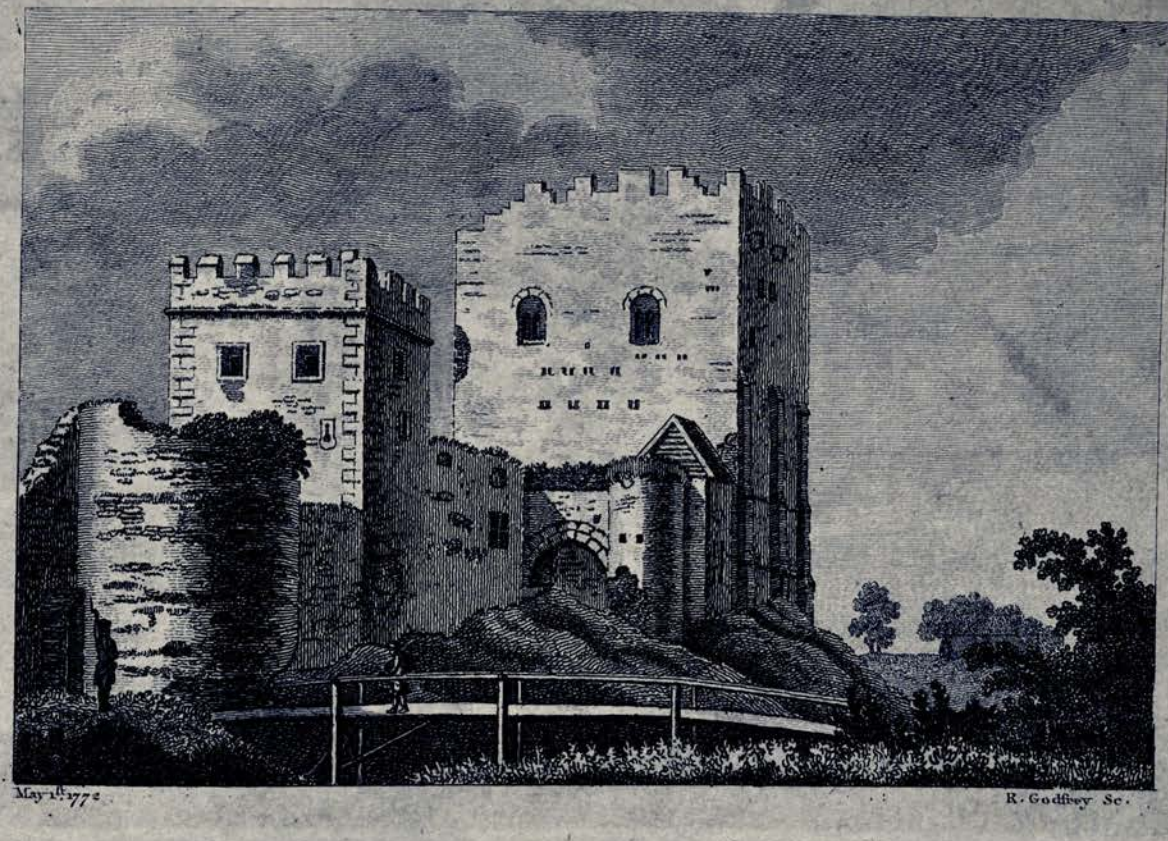
IN HAMPSHIRE, is ſituated on a ſmall eminence, about a mile to the northward of the town of that name, and about ſixty yards eaſt of the river. When or by whom it was built, does not appear. In the reign of King John, it belonged, with the town, to the Biſhop of Wincheſter; but was afterwards, as appears by a manuſcript Catalogue of the Records in the Tower made by Vincent the Herald, now in the library of the College of Arms, granted by Henry the Fourth, together with the manor and liberty, to the Lord Beaumont, for his life; and in the reign of Edward the Third, leaſed to Sir B. Brocos, for five pounds *per annum*.

MATTHEW PARIS mentions a gallant defence made here, anno 1216, by only three officers and ten ſoldiers, againſt a French army, furniſhed with the

warlike machines of thoſe times neceſſary for ſieges, and commanded by Lewis, the Dauphin of France. Such was the bravery of this little garriſon, that, on the third day, when the French began to batter it furiouſly, the three officers, and as many private men, ſallied out, and ſeizing the like number of officers and men belonging to the enemy, returned ſafe into the caſtle. After a ſiege of fifteen days, they ſurrendered it to the dauphin, on condition of retaining their freedom, with their horſes and arms, and marched out without having loſt a man, to the great admiration of the French.

THIS caſtle is likewiſe memorable for being the place of confinement of David Bruce, King of Scotland, who was taken priſoner by John Copeland, governor of Roxborough Caſtle, in a battle fought at Nevil's Croſs, near Durham, October 17, 1346, where the Engliſh army was commanded by Philippa, queen of Edward the Third. After remaining here eleven years, he was releaſed, on giving hoſtages for the payment of a ranſom of one hundred thouſand marks.

IN 1761, when this drawing was made, nothing remained but the KEEP, which is an octagonal building, the north-weſt ſide nearly demoliſhed. There are the traces of ſome ditches, but no walls, or other ruins, ſufficient to point out its ancient ſhape or extent, when entire.



PORTCHESTER CASTLE, HAMPSHIRE.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE takes its name from the village wherein it ſtands, which is five miles north-weſt of Portſmouth. It was once a town of note, then called Caer-Peris. Stow, from Rouſe, ſays it was built by Gurgunſtus, ſon of Beline, who lived three hundred and ſeventy-five years before Chriſt; it was likewiſe, according to tradition, the place where Veſpaſian landed: it had then a famous harbour; but the ſea retiring, the inhabitants left the place and removed to the iſland of Portſey. Both the founder, and the time when this caſtle was built, are unknown; but it is univerſally acknowledged to be of great antiquity.

THE caſtle is a ſquare, whoſe internal ſide is four hundred and forty feet; its area contains four acres, four chains, and ſeven perches.

THE walls are ſix feet thick and about fifteen high, having in many places a paſſage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various ſhapes and magnitudes, including thoſe of the Keep, and is ſurrounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth ſides, by a ditch of different breadths, fifteen feet deep; on the eaſt, it has been filled up by the ſea. The entrance is on the weſt ſide, through a gate, thirty feet deep and fourteen wide, under a ſquare tower. On the inſide, over the gate, are two projecting figures, ſomewhat reſembling Egyptian ſphinxes. In the eaſt wall, directly oppoſite to this gate, is another of like dimenſions. There are likewiſe two ſally-ports.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE, HAMPSHIRE.

THE Keep encompaſſes a parallelogram of ſixty-five by one hundred and fifteen feet. It has four towers, three of them ſtanding on the outſide wall; one of which, much larger than the reſt, forms the north-weſt angle of the ſquare; the fourth ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt corner of this building. Here are many rooms, ſeveral very large, and ſome arched with ſtone; among them, one which appears to have been a chapel. The entrance is through a gate, on the ſouth ſide, only eight feet wide. Several of theſe towers, as well as part of the walls, are now in ruins.

TOWARDS the ſouth-eaſt part of the area of the ſquare ſtands St. Mary's, or the pariſh-church of Portcheſter. Here King Henry the Firſt, in the year 1133, founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, which was not long after removed to Southwicke, where it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was valued at two hundred and fifty-ſeven pounds, four ſhillings and four pence per annum, according to both Dugdale and Speed. The ſite was granted, the thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, to John White. The living of Portcheſter is a vicarage, of which the king is patron; and, according to Ecton, it is diſcharged. The clear yearly value is eſtimated at thirty pounds per annum, and the yearly tenths are twelve ſhillings.

THIS church has manifeſt marks of great antiquity; and by a moulding on the ſouth ſide of the tower, formerly ſerving to cover the extremity of the roof, it appears it had once a ſouth aiſle, anſwering to that now ſtanding on the north, which completed the form of the croſs. The eaſt end has been likewiſe rebuilt, as is viſible by a ſimilar circumſtance, which ſhews it was formerly of the ſame height as the weſt part of the body of the church. The arches over the doors and windows of the ancient part are all circular, and at the weſt end are richly decorated with thoſe indented ornaments which characteriſe the ſtyle of Saxon architecture. It was laſt repaired in the year 1710, by Queen Anne. In it is a curious font; and alſo the monument of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, knight, groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth and King James the Firſt.

THE caſtle formerly belonged to the family of the Nortons, and afterwards to that of the Whiteheads, who conveyed it to Alexander, father of Robert Thiſtlethwaite, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

IN the laſt and two preceding wars it was rented by the government, for the keeping of the Spaniſh and French priſoners. Of the latter there were, in the year 1761, upwards of four thouſand confined in this place. This occaſioned ſeveral temporary buildings and conveniencies to be erected; the pulling of theſe down, together with the breaches made by the priſoners in attempting to eſcape, has not a little co-operated with Time in his depredations on this ancient ſtructure.

This view, repreſenting the outſide of the Keep, was drawn in the year 1761.

28 Aug. 1772. D.L.

THE WATER-GATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON is ſituated between the rivers Teſe or Anton, and Alres or Itching, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county to which it gives its name; the preſent town roſe like a phœnix out of the aſhes of the old one, which ſtood ſomewhat more to the eaſt, nearer the river Itching, and on or about the ſite of the Roman colony called Clauſentum. It was deſtroyed by French, or, as ſome ſay, Genoeſe pirates, anno 1338, being the 12th of Edward the Third, during the conteſt for the crown of France between that monarch and Philip de Valois.

ON the erection of the new town, which happened very ſoon after, to preſerve it from the like calamity, it was fortified with an embattled wall, built with large ſtones, flanked with towers, and in many places fenced by a double ditch. To theſe Richard the Second added a ſtrong caſtle, for the protection of the harbour. Stowe, in his Annals, gives the following particulars of the deſtruction of this place:

"THE fourth of October, fiftie gallies, well manned and furniſhed, came to Southampton, about nine "of the clocke, and ſacked the towne, the townſmen running away for feare: by the breake of the next day, "they which fled, by help of the countrey thereabout, came againſt the pyrates, and fought with them; in "the which ſkirmiſh were ſlaine to the number of three hundred pyrates, together with their captaine, a young "ſoldiour, the kinge of Sicilis ſonne. To this young man, the French king had given whatſoever he got in "the kingdome of England: but he being beaten downe by a certaine man of the countrey, cryed Rancon; "notwithſtanding the huſbandman laid him on with his clubbe, till he had ſlaine him, ſpeaking theſe words: "Yea (quoth he) I know well enough thou art a Francon, and therefore ſhalt thou dye: for he underſtood "not his ſpeech, neither had he any ſkill to take gentlemen priſoners, and to keep them for their raunſome; "wherefore the reſidue of thoſe Gennowayes, after they had ſet the town a fire and burnd it up quite, fledde to "their galleyes; and, in their flying, certain of them were drowned; and after this the inhabitants of the "town compaſſed it about with a ſtrong and great wall."

THE gate here repreſented was, moſt probably, built about the ſame time as the walls. It is a ſolid embattled building, garniſhed with machicolations, ſeveral of which are likewiſe to be ſeen on the adjoining wall and neighbouring tower. It takes its denomination from its vicinity to the quay on the river Teſe or Anton, commonly called Southampton-water.

AN account of the ſituation of the old town, and a very circumſtantial deſcription of the ſtate of the new one, about the time of Henry the Eighth, is thus given by Leland, in his Itinerary.

"THE towne of Old Hampton, a celebrated thing for fiſſchar men, and ſum merchauntes, ſtoode a "quarter of a mile, or ther above, from New Hampton, by north-eſt, and ſtreachyd to the haven ſyde. "The plotte whereyn it ſtoode berith now good corne and greſſe, and is namyid S. Maryfeld, by the chirch "of St. Mary ſtonding hard by it.

THE WATER-GATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

"Sum men, yet alyve, have ſeene dyvers houſes (eſpecially up into the lande of Old Hampton) wythyn "the feld ſelf now caullyd St. Maryfeld. Some thinke that the greate ſuburbe (ſtanding a little without the "eſt gate of New Hampton, and joining to S. Mariefeld) was part of Old Hamptoun. Ther is a chapel of "St. Nicolas, a poore and ſmaul thing, yet ſtonding, at the eſt ende of St. Marie chirch, in the great "cemiterie, wher conſtant fame is the old paroche chirch of Old Hampton ſtoode. One told me there, that "the littleneſs of this chirch was the cauſe of the erection of the great chirch of Our Lady, there now "ſtonding by this occaſion. One Matilde, queen of England, aſkid what it ment, that a great number of "people walkyd about the chirch of St. Nicholas; and one anſweryd, it is for lak of rome in the chirch. "Then ſhe ex voto promiſid to make ther a new: and this was the originale of St. Marie chirch. Thys "queene, Matilde, or ſome other good perſons following, had thought to have made this a collegiate chirch; "but this purpoſe ſuccedid not fully: yet, neverthelefs, St. Marie chirch at thys day, in token of the "auncientneſſe of Ould Hampton, is mother chirch to all the chirches in New Hampton; and yn teſtimonie "of thys, the commune ſepulture of New Hampton ys in the cemiterie of St. Marie chyrch; and there be "many fair tumbes of marble of marchauntes of New Hampton buryed in the chirch of S. Marie, as yn ther "mother and principal chirch.

"Ther is on the ſouth ſide of the cemeteri a fair manſion place, of ſtone, longging to the perſon of "St. Marie's.

"The old town of Hampton was brent in tyme of warre, ſpoyled and raſy'd by French pyrates. "This was the cauſe that the inhabitants there tranſlatid themſelf to a more commodious place, and "began with the kings licens and helpe to builde New Hampton, and to waulle yt, yn defence of the "enemies.

"Ther be yn the fair and right ſtronge waulle of New Hampton theſe gates: fyrſt, Barre Gate, by "north, large and welle embatelid. In the upper parte of thys gate, is domus civica; and undernethe "is the toun priſon. Ther is a greate ſuburbe without this gate, and ther is a great double dike, welle "waterid, on eche hand, withoute it; and ſo four tourres in the waulle (whereof the 3 as a corner towre, "is very fair and ſtronge) to the Eſt Gate.

"The Eſt Gate is ſtronge, but nothing ſo large as the Barre Gate. Ther is a ſuburbe withoute this "gate; and St. Marie's, the mother chyrche of New Hampton, ſtondith yn it. Ther be vj fair tourres in "the walle, betwixt the Eſt Gate and the South Gate: and loke as the town without. The waulle is double "dichid, from the Caſtelle to Barre Gate, and ſo to Eſt Gate; ſo it is from Eſt Gate, almoſt even to "South Gate. The South Gate ſtondith not even ful ſouth, but ſouth-eſt; and ther is joyned to it a caſtelet, "welle ordinauncid to bete that quarter of the haven.

"There is another meane gate, a little more ſouth, caullid Goddeſhouſe Gate, of an hoſpital yoinid to "it; and not far beyond it is a fair gate, caullid the Water Gate, without the which is (a fair ſquare) "key, forſid with piles into the haven-water, for ſhipps to reſort to. Then a 3 towrres to the Weſt "Gate. The Weſt Gate is ſtrong, and even without it is a large key for ſhippes, as ther is without "the Water Gate. Ther be two gates beſide, whereof one is a poſterne, and the other is by the caſtelle.

"The glorie of the caſtelle is yn the dungeon, that is both large, fair and very ſtronge, both by worke "and the ſite of it.

"Ther be ſive paroche chirches withyn the town of Hampton. The Holie Roode chirch ſtondith yn "the chief ſtrete of the town.

"Ther was a college of grey freres in the ſouth-eſt part of the toune, touching to the toun walle, "betwixt the eſt and the ſouth-eſt gates.

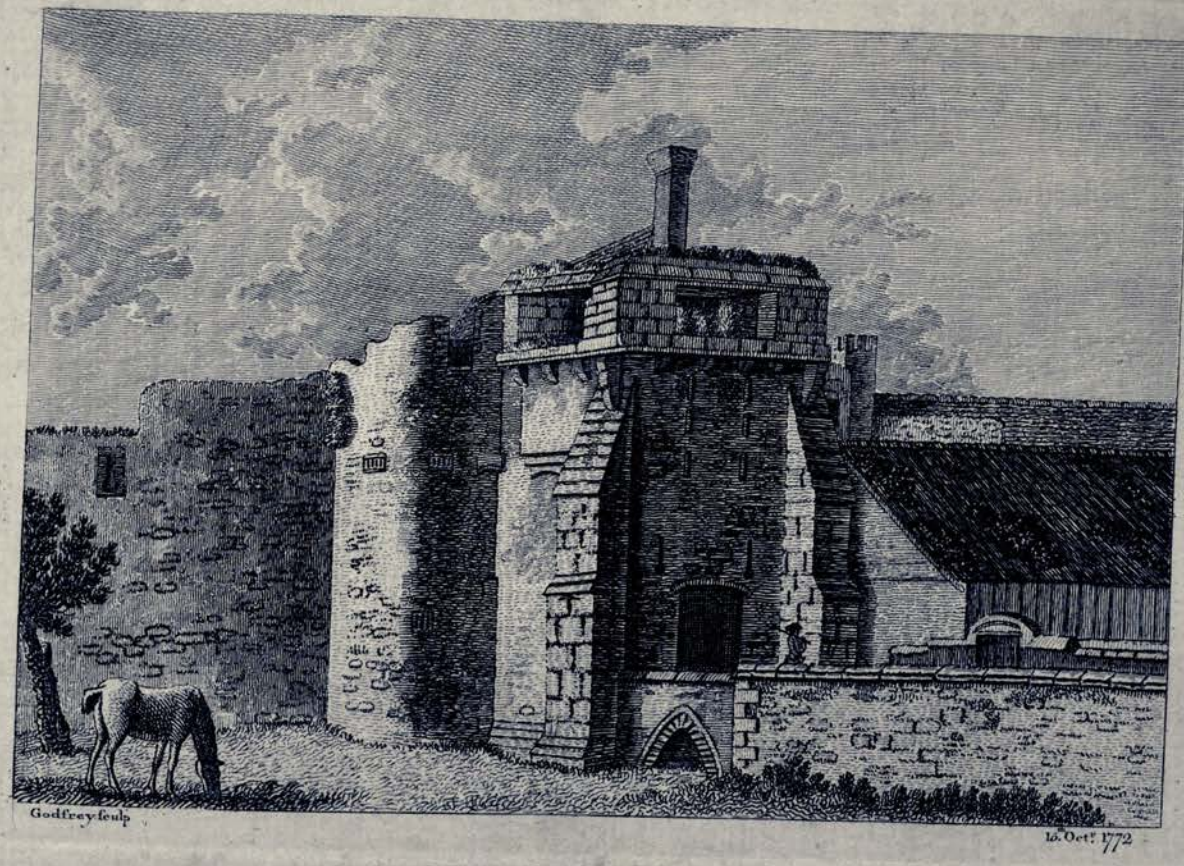
"Ther is an hoſpitale yn the toun, toward the ſouth, caullyd Goddeſhouſe, wheryn is a chapelle, "dedicated to Saynct Juliane, the biſhop; thys hoſpitale was foundyd by two merchauntes, beying "brethren, where of the one was caully'd Gervaſius, and the other Protoſius; of the ſaynts day, by "lykelyhode, that they were borne on: theſe two brethren, as I ther lerned, dwellyd yn the very place "where the hoſpitale is now, at ſuch time as Old Hampton was brent by pyrates; theſe two brethren, "for Goddes ſake, cauſe their houſe to be turnid to an hoſpitale for poore folkes, and endowed it "with ſome landes. I redde in an old regiſtre of Wyncheſter, wher names of abbays, priories and "hoſpitales, that were of the patronage of the biſhop of Wyncheſter were named, emong the which was "Hoſpitale ſive domus Dei de Hampton. I take it this, that ſum biſhop of Wyncheſter renewid the old "fundation, adjecting more landes and ſo had the patronage. Syns, by the requeſt of a quene, it was "impropriate to the Quenes College yn Oxforde. They maynteyn the hoſpitale and take the reſidew of "the profites.

"Ther be 3 principal ſtreates in Hampton, whereof that that goeth from the Barre Gate to Water "Gate, is one of the fayreſt ſtreates that ys yn any town of al England, and it is welle buildid, for timbre "building; there ys a fair houſe buildid yn the middle of this ſtreat, for accomptes to be made yn. "There cummith freſch water into Hampton, by a conduct of leade, and there be certen caſtelletes onto "this conduct withyn the town.

"Ther be many very fair marchauntes houſes in Hampton; but the cheſeſt is the houſe that Huttoft, "late cuſtumer of Hampton, builded in the weſt ſide of the toun.

"The houſe that Maſter Lightſter, chief barne of the kinges eſcheker, dwelleth yn, is very fair; the "houſe that Maſter Mylles, the recorder, dwellith yn, is fair, and ſo be the houſes of Nicoline and "Guidote Italianes."

This drawing was made in 1772.



THE EAST GATE, SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS gate was moſt probably built at the ſame time as the walls of the town, that is, about the year 1338, being the twelfth of king Edward the Third, as has been mentioned in the deſcription of the Water Gate.

IT is extremely remarkable for the ſingularity of its form, and not much leſs ſo for the abſurdity of its conſtruction, conſidered as the gate of a fortified town; for though great care was taken to give it ſufficient ſolidity to reſiſt the efforts of an enemy, its projecting

buttreſſes kindly extend themſelves, ſo as to form a ſafe lodgment for a conſiderable number of aſſailants, covered from the ſight of the adjoining tower, and liable to no other annoyance, than what might be given from the oillets or loop-holes, and the machicolations of the gate, and yet this was erected for the defence of the town, ſoon after it had been burned and plundered. Examined in a civil light it is hardly leſs exceptionable, being narrow, dark and inconvenient. It is ſaid the corporation propoſe taking it down.

This drawing was made anno 1772.

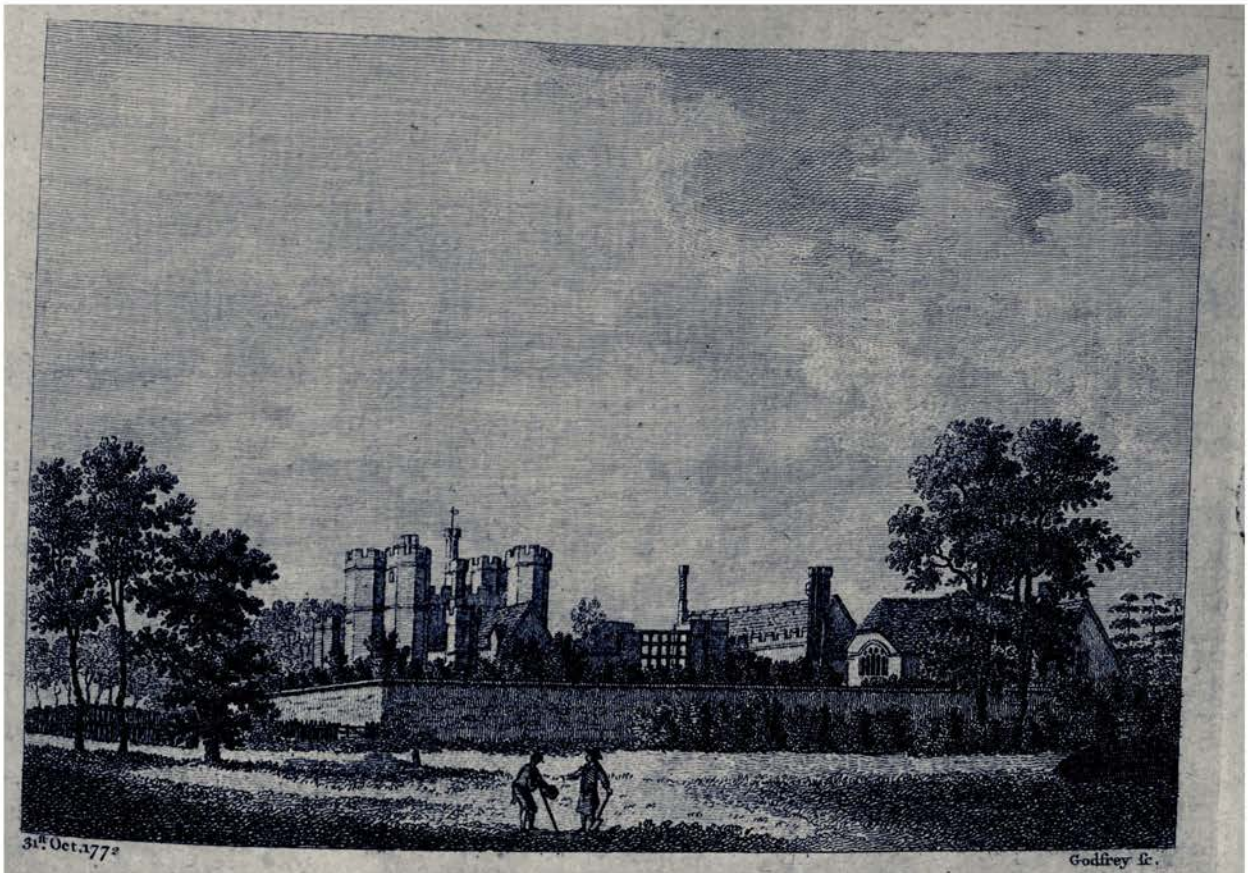
1st March 1773. Godfrey Sculp.

THE SOUTH GATE AND TOWER, SOUTHAMPTON.

This view repreſents the South Gate of the town, uſed for the houſe of correction; alſo the building now called the Tower, mentioned by Leland in his account of Southampton, quoted in the deſcription of the Water Gate under the appellation of the Caſtelet. On it, in his time, guns were mounted for the defence of the harbour. It is ſaid to have been built by king Henry the Eighth, in the year 1542. At preſent it is converted into a priſon for felons, formerly kept in the Bar Gate. For this purpoſe thoſe ſmall ſheds, adjoining to the Tower,

have been run up ſince the year 1761. On the fore-ground is ſeen a ſmall platform, on which is a gun, mounted on an uncommon carriage, ſaid to be preſented to the town by king Henry the Eighth. Towards the left is ſhewn part of the quay; and on the right, ſome diſtant towers of the Eaſt Wall.

This drawing was made anno 1772.



TICHFIELD HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE.

THIS houſe is pleaſantly ſituated near the weſtern banks of the Tichfield river, on the ſpot where formerly ſtood an abbey of the Præmonſtratenſian Canons, built anno 1231, by Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, biſhop of Wincheſter, who obtained this manor of King Henry the Third. It was dedicated to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary. At the Suppreſſion, it had an abbot and twelve canons, endowed, according to Dugdale, with two hundred and forty-nine pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and one penny, per annum; Speed makes it, two hundred and eighty pounds, nineteen ſhillings, and three halfpence. It was granted, the twenty-ninth of Henry the Eighth, to Sir Thomas Wriotheſeley, ſecretary of ſtate to that king, who, as it appears from Leland's Itinerary, on the ſite, and probably with the materials of the monaſtery, erected this manſion. His words are,

TICHFIELD HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE.

"Mr. Wriotheſeley hath builded a right ſtately houſe, embateld, and having a "goodeley gate, and a conducte caſtelid in the middle of the court of it, yn the "very ſame place wher the late monaſterie of Præmonſtratenſes ſtoode, caully'd "Tichefelde."

Sir Thomas was afterwards created, by Henry the Eighth, Lord Wriotheſley, of Tichfield; which barony, with the eſtate, deſcended to his ſucceſſors the earls of Southampton, who made it their principal ſeat. Thomas, the laſt earl, dying without a male heir, this manor and houſe went with one of his daughters to Edmund, the firſt earl of Gainſborough; whoſe ſon leaving no iſſue, it devolved to one of his daughters; ſhe marrying the duke of Beauford, carried it into that family; and it was by the laſt duke ſold to Mr. Delmea, father of the preſent proprietor.

This, when an abbey, is ſaid, by Stowe, to be the place where the marriage of King Henry the Sixth was ſolemnized with Margaret of Anjou; but moſt hiſtorians lay the ſcene of that ceremonial elſewhere: ſome (among whom is Hall) at Southwick, and others at Tours; but as at the laſt mentioned it was only performed by proxy, a ſecond ſolemnization would be neceſſary.

At this houſe King Charles the Firſt was concealed in his flight from Hampton-Court, in 1647: it was then one of the ſeats of the earl of Southampton, where his mother lived with a ſmall family: here he was met by Colonel Hammond, who was fetched by Sir John Berkley, and Aſhburnham, and from hence they ſet out together for the Iſle of Wight. It is remarkable that Hammond had the precaution to bring with him Baſket, the governor of Cowes-caſtle, and a file of muſqueteers.

Great part of this manſion has either fallen, or been taken down; but the entrance, or gateway, with the hall and ſeveral other rooms, are ſtill ſtanding, and at times inhabited by the owner: there likewiſe remain ſome very handſome ſtables.

This drawing was taken in the year 1761.

16th March 1773. L.D. Sculp.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER's HOUSE, AT WALTHAM, HAMPSHIRE.

PLATE I.

THIS Ruin ſtands a ſmall diſtance weſt of the town of Waltham. It was formerly one of the houſes of the biſhops of Wincheſter, and probably procured to the town the appellation of Biſhops Waltham, ſince ſometimes corruptly called Buſh Waltham. The ſite ſtill belongs to that ſee, and is held by the preſent tenant under a leaſe from the biſhop.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, ſays of this place, "Here the biſhop of Wincheſter "had a right ample, and goodly maner place, moted aboute and a praty brooke "renning hard by it.

"THIS maner place hath beene of many biſhops building, moſt part of the 3 "partes of the baſe court was builded of brike and timbre of late days by biſhop "Langton. This biſhop, as appears in Godwin, died of the plague anno 1500.

"THE reſidew of the inner part of the houſe is al of ſtone." Camden, in whoſe time it was ſtanding, calls it a ſtately ſeat of the biſhops of Wincheſter.

THIS houſe was demoliſhed during the troubles in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, at which time Walter Curle was biſhop of Wincheſter, who ſuffered likewiſe greatly in his private fortune, which was put under ſequeſtration, and he refuſing to take the covenant, was not ſuffered to compound.

IN 1761, when this view was taken, only part of the weſt front, conſiſting of the outer walls, ſome windows of the great hall and adjoining apartments, overgrown with ivy, and a broken tower, were ſtanding; but ſcattered pieces of buildings, and half buried fragments of croſs walls, extended over a conſiderable

ſpace. From a careful inveſtigation of theſe, a gentleman, who reſides in the neighbourhood, made out a ground plan, from which, and the traditions of ſome ancient inhabitants, the following conjectures of its ſtate, when entire, are formed.

Its area was in figure a right angled parallelogram, the four ſides nearly fronting the four cardinal points of the compaſs; its eaſt and weſt ſides meaſuring three hundred, and its north and ſouth one hundred and eighty feet.

It conſiſted of two courts, of which the outer, or north court, was conſiderably the largeſt. The entrance was near the northermoſt end of the weſt ſide, through a gate ſeventeen feet wide, having on the left ſide a porter's lodge. Adjoining to this lodge was the ſervants offices, which formed the north ſide. On the weſt was the kitchen, ſcullery and brewhouſes. The eaſt was occupied by the barns and ſtables; and on the ſouth were offices and lodging-rooms, with the gate leading to the ſecond court.

In the ſecond, or inner court, on the weſt ſide, was a great hall, lighted by five large Gothic windows; its length was ſixty-ſix feet, width twenty-ſeven, and height twenty-five feet.

At the ſouth end of this room were niches for ſeats or ſtatues. Near this ſpot was a double row of pilaſters, now almoſt covered with rubbiſh, which ſeem to have ſupported ſome arches.

Opposite, on the eaſt ſide of the court, was a chapel of the ſame dimenſions as the hall. The north ſide had probably a cloiſter, and over it lodging-rooms, or a long gallery.

The ſouth ſide was ſeemingly the body of the houſe; the rooms, it is ſaid, were from twenty to twenty-two feet high. On the angles, made by the concurrence of this ſide with thoſe of the eaſt and weſt, were two ſquare towers, part only of one on the ſouth-weſt angle is remaining. It is ſeen in this view; the other is entirely down. Each of its ſides meaſures ſeventeen feet within the walls. There is ſtill to be ſeen the fire-place of the ground floor; alſo thoſe of the firſt and ſecond ſtory. The height of the rooms in this tower was about fourteen feet. All the outſide walls are ſix, and the inner walls four feet thick. Moſt of them have been pulled down and carried away for the ſake of the materials.

On the weſt ſide ran a ditch twenty-five feet wide, between which and the wall was a walk. About forty feet weſt of the ditch is a large pond, which is ſaid to have been formerly half a mile long, and a furlong broad. To the eaſt of the houſe are large gardens, walled round with brick, and the remains of two lodges. Here was alſo a park, reported to have contained a thouſand acres, now converted into a farm. It is ſuppoſed, that the houſe was demoliſhed by a battery planted againſt the eaſt ſide. The brook mentioned by Leland is nameleſs. It riſes in the lanes a little above the town, and empties itſelf into the ſea at Barſledon or Hamble. This view ſhews the pond, and the weſt aſpect of the tower and hall.

16th March 1773 Pl. 2d L.D. Sculpsit.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER'S HOUSE, WALTHAM, HAMPSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS view repreſents the inſide, or eaſtern aſpect of the tower before mentioned, alſo ſome of the broken walls of the body of the houſe.

HERE died, September the twenty-ſeventh, anno 1404, aged eighty years, William of Wykeham, biſhop of Wincheſter, ſo famous for his ſkill in architecture, to whoſe direction king Edward the Third entruſted the re-edification of Windſor Caſtle. Tradition reports, that he added to, and greatly repaired this manſion, which is ex-

tremely probable, as the hiſtory of his life ſays, that, on his acceſſion to the ſee of Wincheſter, he found all the houſes and caſtles belonging thereto much delapidated, and that he expended, in repairs and new buildings on the eſtates of his biſhoprick, above twenty thouſand marks. This houſe therefore, in all likelihood, was not neglected, being his favourite reſidence, and in the neighbourhood of Wykeham, the place of his birth.

This drawing was made anno 1761.

THE HOUSE OF THE BLACK FRIARS, HEREFORD.

(PLATE I.)

NOTHING reſpecting this houſe is mention'd either by Dugdale or Tanner. The following account of its foundation is given by Leland in his Itinerary, vol. viii. page 77, a. "There cam in the tyme of Ser Thomas "Cantelope, 3 Friers prechars to Hereford, and by the favour of William Cantelope, brothar to Byſhope "Cantelupe, they ſet up a little oratorie at * Portfelde; but Byſhope Thomas toke that place from the Friers. "Then one Syr John Daniell havynge a litle place in the north ſubarbe, let them have the uſe of it. Then the "Byſhope of Hereforde gave them a plot of ground harde by Daniel's place, and ther they began to builde, "and make a ſolemne piece of worke, Daniell helpynge them. But then the barons warrs, by Thomas "Lancaſtar, began agayne Edward the 2, and Daniell was taken and beheadyd in Heriford, by Edward the "2, and his body was buried at the great croſſe in the Minſtar Cemeteri of Hereforde. Then ceaſed the "worke of the Blacke Friers Colledge for a while, and then Kynge Edward the third holpe it, and after was at "the dedication of it, with many noble men,; at the whiche tyme one Alexander Bagle, byſhope of Cheſtar, dyed "at Heriford, and the kynge cam to his funeralls there. The byſhope was buried in the quiere of the Blacke "Freres, under a goodly flat ſtone."

THIS biſhop, Leland, in vol. iv. page 175, a. calls Alexander Bach; and ſays he was the king's confeſſor. In ſearching for the date of his death, to aſcertain that of the dedication of this houſe, no ſuch biſhop of Cheſter, or what is the ſame, of Coventry and Litchfield, is to be found, either in Goodwin or Heylin. Neither, indeed, is any biſhop of that name mentioned till the 18th of Richard 2d, anno 1390, when, in Wharton's Catalogue of the Biſhops of St. Aſaph, one Alexander Bache appears then to have filled that ſee.

* Portfeld is in the Ive Gate Suburbs of Hereford.

THE HOUSE OF THE BLACK FRIARS, HEREFORD.

THE time that theſe friars firſt ſettled in Hereford muſt have been between the years 1275, when Cantalupe was conſecrated biſhop of Hereford, and 1282, when he died.

TAYLOR, who publiſhed a map of Hereford, anno 1757, is guilty of a great miſtake, in calling this houſe the White Friars, in which he is contradicted, not only by Speed's Plan, but alſo by the Hiſtory of the Engliſh Minorite Friars. The firſt places the Black Friars in the northern ſuburbs; and that hiſtory ſays, the White Friars ſtood in the weſtern ſuburbs, without Friars Gate: beſides, Leland, in the vol. and page laſt cited, puts it out of diſpute, by the following deſcription of its ſituation: "Ther is a ſuburbe without the north gate, alias "Wigmarſh gate. This is the fayreſt ſuburbe of the towne. In this ſuburbe was the Blake Friers."

THE chief remains of this houſe are ſome ruined offices, and a beautiful croſs, or rather ſtone pulpit. This is a hexagon, open at every ſide, and ſurrounded by a flight of ſix ſteps. In the center is a kind of table, of the ſame figure, ſupporting the ſhaft of the croſs, which branching out into ramifications, forms the roof, and paſſing through it, appears at the top. The croſs is broken off: the top of the roof was embattled, and the whole elegantly finiſhed. This croſs was probably ſurrounded by the cloiſters, where a large concourſe of people might, under cover, attend to the ſermons of theſe friars, who were extremely popular, and greatly affected preaching to the multitude from theſe kind of croſſes; ſuch was that of St. Paul's, of which we ſo often read in hiſtory.

THE ruins of this friery afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Coningſby, of Hampton Court, in this county, who, on its ſite, and perhaps with the materials thereof, erected an hoſpital for the reception of two of the moſt valuable characters in ſociety, though generally the moſt neglected, the worn out ſoldier, and the ſuperannuated faithful ſervant, who are here comfortably lodged and maintained. With reſpect to the ſoldier, this is almoſt the only private endowment by which they are benefited, whilſt there is ſcarce any other profeſſion or trade, but ſome ſucceſsful member of their vocation has provided a comfortable retreat for his ancient and indigent brethren. No reflection is hereby meant on the military gentlemen: the profeſſion of arms is ſo far from enabling, even thoſe high in rank, to found hoſpitals, that it requires good œconomy to prevent their families becoming candidates for admiſſion into them.

THIS hoſpital was founded, as is before ſaid, anno 1614, by Sir Thomas Coningſby, and endowed by him with great eſtates in Leiceſterſhire, now in the poſſeſſion of Lady Frances Coningſby, or her tenants.

THE corporation conſiſts of a corporal, chaplain, and ten ſervitors. Their weekly ſubſiſtence four ſhillings and ten-pence in money, beſides bread and beer. The corporal and ſervitors ought to be reſident in the hoſpital; and when regularly admitted, cannot be diſplaced but for ſome crime. The vicar of Bodenham, for the time being, is always chaplain: his ſtipend 30l. per annum. The qualifications of the perſons to be admitted as ſervitors are many, and relate to country, ſervice, and profeſſion. As to the firſt, they muſt be natives of Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, or Worceſterſhire; their profeſſion military, either by ſea or land for three years; their ſervice in one family for ſeven years.

OTHER qualifications are neceſſary for their continuance after admiſſion, which chiefly relate to good morals. If any perſon be guilty of immorality, he is firſt to be admoniſhed by the corporal and chaplain; for the ſecond offence, his proviſions are withdrawn; and for the third, he is expelled.

THE viſitatory power is veſted in the commander, owner in fee of Hampton Court, who has the power of removing offenders, after ſuch previous courſe taken as before directed, and not otherwiſe, and to nominate others in their room.

THERE is likewiſe a viſitatory power veſted in the biſhop of Hereford for the time being, and in the juſtices of aſſize in their circuit, which takes place where the commander neglects to remove, by virtue of his own power, ſuch members as are guilty of immorality, proved by two lawful witneſſes before the chief magiſtrate of the city of Hereford. They have alſo authority to ſee that the intentions of the founder are complied with by the truſtees, or poſſeſſors of the lands; but highly to the honour of the preſent noble commander of Hampton, Lady Frances Coningſby, the laſt named viſitors have not been troubled for a long ſeries of years, the rules and inſtitutions eſtabliſhed by her anceſtor, Sir Thomas Coningſby, the munificent and pious founder of this hoſpital, having been unvariably and religiouſly obſerved by her Ladyſhip.

THE rooms here are extremely comfortable. The chapel is adorned with painted glaſs. This view, which was drawn anno 1775, ſhews the croſs, the chapel, and part of the dwelling of the hoſpital.

THE HOUSE OF THE BLACK FRIARS, HEREFORD.

PLATE II.

THIS View preſents the Fine Croſs in another direction, and ſhews the Remains of the Ancient Friary. It is nearly the ſouth-weſt Aſpect.

ACCORDING to Leland, many Perſons of high Rank were buried here: "In this Church lay (ſays he) "William Beauchamp, "Lord Abergavenny. There alſo lay William Lord Haſtings, Earl "of Pembroke, tyll he was removed to the Grey Friars; for which "the Blacke Fryers of Hereford had 100l. There lye alſo Sir "Richard Delabere, Sir Roger Chaundois and his Wife, Sir Ni-"cholas Clare, Hen. Ouldcaſtle, Alex. Bach, Epiſcopus Caſtrenſis "& Confeſor R. E. III. buried in the Quire: he dyed in Hereford; "K. E. III. being at the Dedication of the Blacke Fryeres Church, "with the Prince and three Archbiſhops."

This View was drawn Anno 1775.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE, HEREFORD.

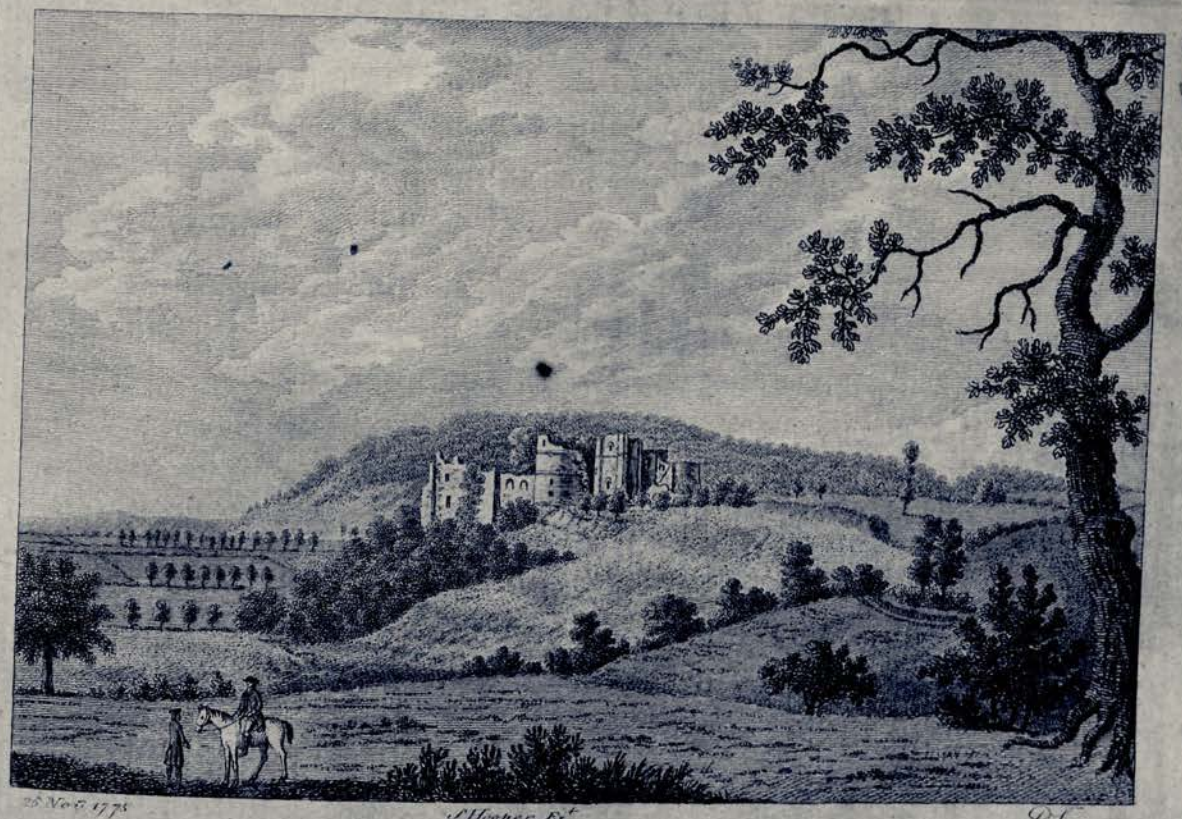
VERY little is known reſpecting this once elegant building, which from the evidence of its pointed arches, was built ſince the re-edification of the church by Biſhop Robert de Lozing, anno 1079. It was in a ruinous ſtate before the year 1652, as appears from a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Clarke, Eſq; Regiſter of the ſee of Hereford, entituled, "A Survey of the ruinous "Caſtle of Hereford, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of Charles Stuart, late king "of England, taken 14 Dec. 1652, by commiſſioners appointed by act of the "Commons in parliament:" wherein are the following entries, viz: "All that "Tower ſituate in the weſt part of the Caſtle, and upon the mount called the "Caſtle-hill, commonly called the Keep, built with ſtone; having a rampart "or wall of ſtone about the ſame upon the ſaid Caſtle-hill; which ſaid Tower

" is now covered with lead taken from the Chapter-houſe, belonging to the " cathedral, valued at 40s. The old ruinous Gatehouſe, ſtanding and being " in the old ruinous walls on the north ſide of the ſaid Caſtle, covered over " with part of the ſaid lead, taken from the Chapter-houſe aforeſaid, valued " at 25s."

Much of it was however ſtanding a few years ago; but its tottering ſtate ſeeming to threaten a ſudden fall, the greateſt part was taken down to prevent accidents.

It was in ſhape a decagon; forty feet in diameter. Four of its windows were ſtanding when the Tour through Great Britain was written, as likewiſe the ſpringings of the ſtone arches; between which were fine ribwork, compoſing the roof, in a manner ſimilar to that in which the roof of King's College chapel, Cambridge, was conſtructed. Two windows were, it is ſaid, pulled down by Biſhop Biſſe, which he uſed in fitting up the epiſcopal palace. Under the windows, in every compartment, was painted a King, Biſhop, Saint, or Virgin; ſome of them were very diſtinct at the period above mentioned. Here were a great number of monuments of biſhops, and many very curious tombs and braſſes.

This view was drawn anno 1775.



25 Nov. 1775 S. Hooper Ex.t Del.

GODRICH CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE

PLATE I.

Godrich Caſtle ſtands on an eminence, near the ſouth eaſternmoſt extremity of the County, and on the weſtern bank of the River Wye, diſtant almoſt due ſouth from Hereford ſixteen miles, and four from Roſs. The paſſage and two cloſes below the Caſtle, and near adjoining to it, are in the County of Monmouth, forming a circular area of about twelve or fifteen acres; the land encompaſſing it about is in the County of Hereford: by whom or when it was built are equally unknown.

The Signature of Godricus Dux occurs twice in the Monaſticon among the Witneſſes to two Charters granted by King Canute; but whether he gave name to the Caſtle, or had any concern in its erection, does not appear. Indeed, the contrary is the moſt probable, as neither of the Monaſteries are in or near Herefordſhire.

William Marſhall, Earl of Pembroke, had a grant of Goderich Caſtle from King John, in the fifth year of his reign, to hold the ſervice of two Knights fees; and Walter Earl of Pembroke, his ſon, died there 30th Hen. III. A. D. 1246.

From the Marſhalls the Caſtle and Lordſhip came to William de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, half brother to Henry III. in right of his wife Joan Montchenſey, deſcended from the Marſhalls. According to Mills's Catalogue of Honour, Aymer de Valencia, ſon and heir of William, was Lord of Godrich Caſtle; he died without iſſue 23d June, 1324, 17th Ed. II. Joan, ſecond ſiſter and co-heir of Aymer de Valencia, was the wife of John Lord Comyn of Badenoth, by whom ſhe had Elizabeth a co-heireſs, wife of Richard Lord Talbot, from whom deſcended the Earls of Shrewſbury.

In Jacobs's Peerage, in the pedigree of the Earls of Shrewſbury, it is ſaid, "That Ed. III. "Elizabeth Comyn, wife of Richard Talbot, who is there ſaid to be one of the ſiſters "and heirs of John Comyn, was forcibly ſeized at Kennington, in Surry, by Hugh le

"Deſpenſer Earl of Wincheſter, Hugh le Deſpenſer junior, and others, and firſt carried to "Woching, and thence to Parfrith, in that county, and ſo detained above a year; during "which time ſhe was, by menaces of death, conſtrained to paſs her manor of Painſwicke in "the County of Glouceſter to the ſaid Earl, and the Caſtle of Goderich to Hugh "the younger, to them and their heirs."

FROM this it ſeems as if the Caſtle of Godrich and the Manor of Painſwicke were ſettled upon her to her ſeparate uſe and diſpoſal; otherwiſe her conveyance, being a feme couvert, could not have given the ſhadow of a title.

No Authority is cited for this ſtory; which is not mentioned in Sir Robert Atkyns's Glouceſter, under the article of Painſwicke, where that Lady is ſpoken of, and where it would with propriety be related.

HUGH le Deſpenſer did not long hold what he had ſo unjuſtly acquired; ſince, in the 22d of Edward III. Godrich Caſtle was in the poſſeſſion of Richard Talbot, who then obtained the Royal licence for erecting therein a priſon for malefactors; and in the 31ſt of the ſame reign died poſſeſſed of it and Manor, which, according to the Eſcheat Rolls in the Tower, he held of the King in capite; and in the 47th year of the ſame King, Elizabeth his widow died ſeiſed of them alſo, as appears by the Eſcheat Rolls; wherein they are ſaid to be in the marches of Wales.

SIR John Scudamore, of Ewyas and Horn-Lacy, was conſtituted Conſtable of Goderich Caſtle during the minority of John Lord Talbot, 20th of Richard II.

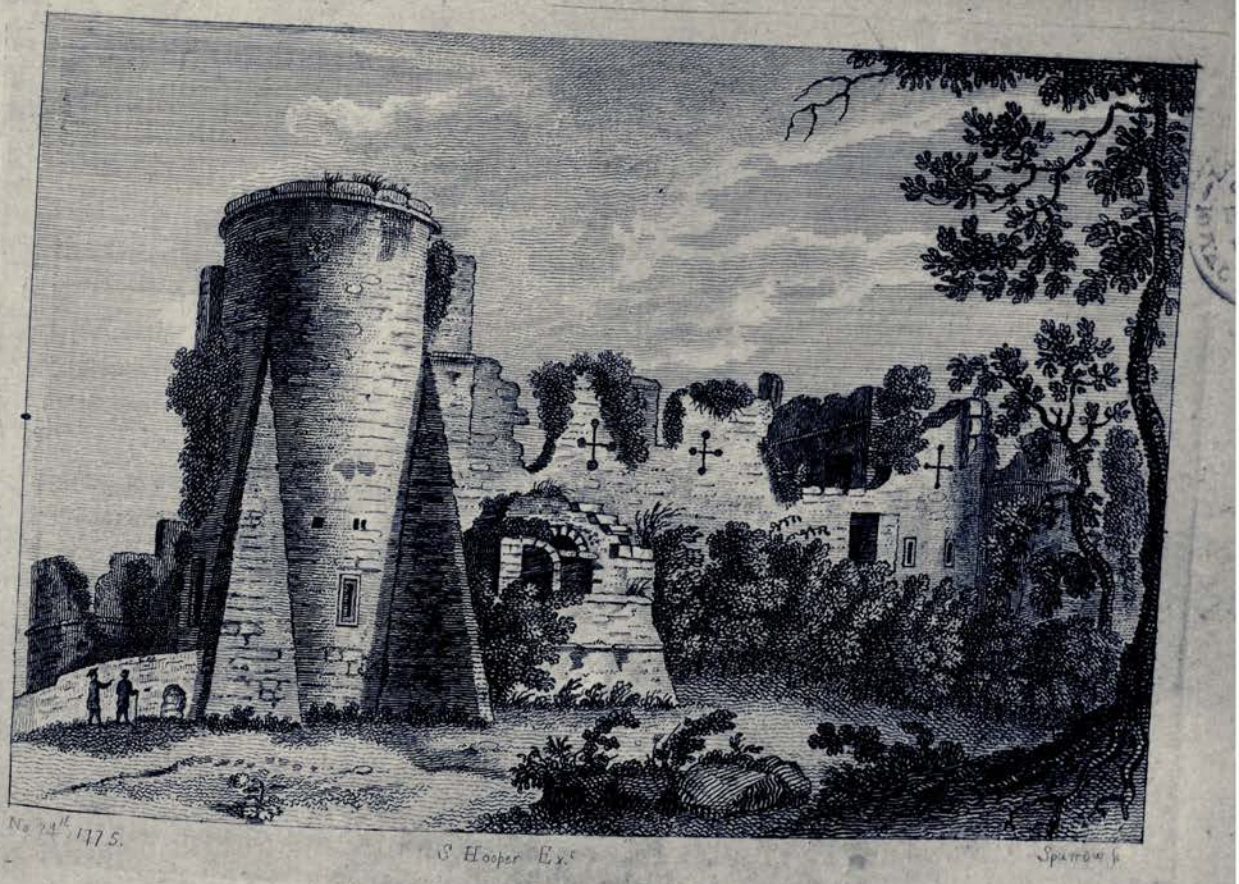
THIS Caſtle and Manor continued in the family of the Talbots from the time of Edw. III. till the 14th of James I. when Gilbert Talbot Earl of Shrewſbury died, leaving three daughters his co-heireſſes. Elizabeth, his ſecond daughter, was married to Henry de Grey Earl of Kent, who thereby became poſſeſſed of this and other manors; which continued in that family till the death of Henry Duke of Kent, 5th June, 1740; who leaving no iſſue male, this eſtate was ſold to Thomas Griffin, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the White, in the poſſeſſion of whoſe Heir it now remains.

THIS place gave the title of Viſcount to the laſt-mentioned Henry, when he was by Queen Anne, 14th Dec. anno 1706, created Marquis of Kent.

DURING the Civil War, in the time of Charles I. this Caſtle was ſucceſſively in the hands of both parties. The Parliament ſeized it at firſt. An account of the cruel plundering of the houſe of the Parſon of Goodrich, in October 1642, in part by the garriſon, is related in the Mercurius Ruſticus. It appears, afterwards, to have fallen into the poſſeſſion of the King's forces; for on the 25th June, 1646, the Commons reſolved, as appears from their Journals, in conſequence of a letter from Col. Birch, of the 18th of the ſame month, from Godrich Caſtle, that eighty barrels of powder be forthwith provided for the ſervice againſt Gotherick Caſtle and Ragland Caſtle out of the ſtores at Oxford. It ſurrendered to the Parliament the 31ſt of July, after a ſiege, probably of no great length, ſince it is not mentioned in Ruſhworth, who treats largely of that of Ragland. Col. Birch is ſaid to have battered that which is called the Lady's Tower.

ON the 25th of Auguſt following the Parliament ordered Mr. Samuel Browne and Mr. Selden to acquaint the Counteſs of Kent with the neceſſity of demoliſhing Gotherick Caſtle; and that, on the demoliſhing thereof, ſatisfaction ſhould be made to her. On the 1ſt of March following, they reſolved that Goodrich Caſtle ſhould be totally diſgarriſoned and ſlighted. Probably at that time it was ſo far demoliſhed as to be rendered incapable of defence.

This View was drawn Anno 1775.



GOODRICH CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS Caſtle was a very ſtrong pile: a deep trench or ditch near twenty yards broad is hewn into the ſolid rock, where it wants the defence of the ſteepneſs of the hill, which it hath upon two ſides, and part of the third. The entrance into it lies over a little neck of land, borne up on both ſides by a ſtone wall near the ſouth-eaſternmoſt angle of the Caſtle, and a ſmall bridge, having one Gothic arch, whoſe point is extremely acute, and half another, which is circular.

THIS figure of the Caſtle is nearly ſquare, meaſuring within the walls about forty-eight yards by fifty-two. It is defended by four large round Towers, one at each angle; ſome of them have very extraordinary and pictureſque buttreſſes, as may be ſeen in this View.

HAVING paſſed through the ſtrong Gateway, the firſt building on the left-hand is the Chapel; on the ſouth wall of which is the figure of a Talbot ſurrounded with the Garter of St. George, and on it an Earl's Coronet. The windows of this Building are much more ornamented than any of the others; here is a place for holy water, and niches for Saints. Over it was a room with a fire-place, and beneath it a cellar; the brackets for the ſupport of the floors both above and below are ſtill remaining.

THE Keep is a ſquare building, ſomewhat reſembling Gondulph's Tower at Rocheſter Caſtle, but much leſs. It ſeems very ancient; a moulding which ſurrounds it being decorated with the zig-zag ornament.

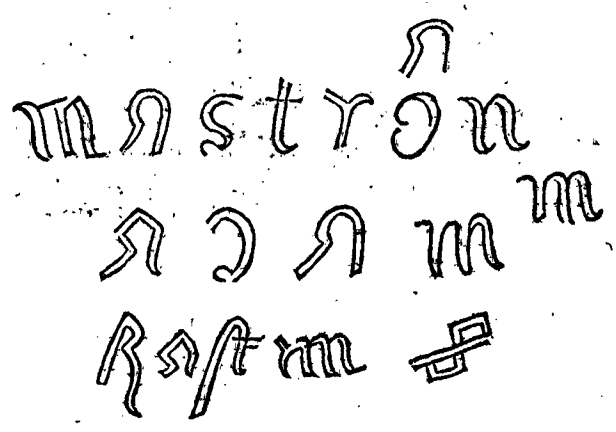
IT is reported that this Keep was built by one Macbeth or Macmac, an Iriſh commander, as a ranſom for himſelf and Son, who were taken priſoners in Ireland by John

Earl of Shrewſbury, and brought hither. It is to this day called Macbeth's Tower. Two monſtrous head-pieces, ſaid to be thoſe of the Father and Son, were very lately kept in this Caſtle as a memorial of that atchievement. Both theſe Helmets were extremely weighty; one of them would hold half a buſhel; the leaſt was remarkably thick.

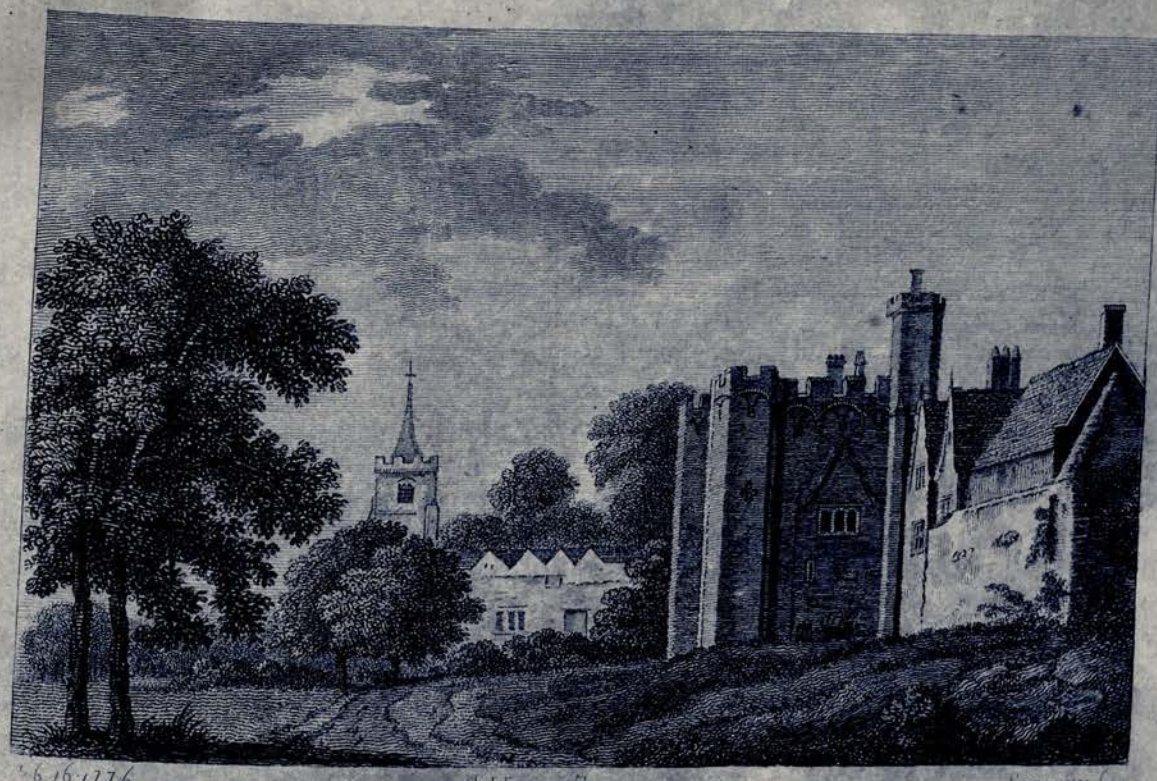
The Hall was on the weſt ſide, where was obſervable a beam of oak intire, without knot or knarle, of ſixty-ſix feet long, and near two feet ſquare the whole length. The Hall itſelf was ſixty feet, allowing three feet at each end for the reſting of the beam in the walls.

In this Caſtle were depoſited all the Papers and Records of Urchenfeld, where they retained the cuſtom of Gavelkind, called in Domeſday Book *Conſuetudines Wallienſium*; the chief privileges of which were, that all lands on the deceaſe of the parent were divided equally among the children, who might diſpoſe thereof at the age of fifteen, being then deemed of age, without the conſent of the Lord. Felony in the parent did not forfeit the eſtate, which deſcended nevertheleſs to the children.

In this Caſtle was an ancient inſcription, a copy of which is hereunder. The Author was favoured with it by Richard Blyke, Eſq. F. A. S. who had it from the Biſhop of Durham.



This View was drawn Anno 1775.



6.16.1776 S. Hooper Ex. Sparrow Sc.

HERTFORD CASTLE.

(PLATE I.)

THE town of Hertford is of great antiquity. The caſtle was built, by Edward the elder ſon of Alfred, in the ninth year of his reign. It was, ſays Henry of Huntingdon, Caſtrum non immenſum, inter beneficam et mimeram et luye flumina non profunda ſed clariſſima.

PETER de Valoines was made governor of this caſtle by William the Conqueror; he was ſucceeded by his ſon Roger, who thought it expedient to obtain a confirmation of the original grant, from the empreſs Maud (daughter of Henry the Firſt). For want of male-heirs, the government of this caſtle came to Robert Fitzwalter, a baron of the Clare family, by ſome of whom, according to Camden, it was enlarged. This Robert, who had married an heireſs of the family of Peter de Valoines, refuſed to reſign the caſtle to King Stephen, notwithſtanding which, in the reign of King John, Richard Montfichet was governor; but he ſelling the caſtle to the king for 100 marks, Robert de Fitzwalter was appointed governor, and ſoon afterward Walter de Godarvil, knight, (who was a retainer of Fulk de Brent). This man defended the caſtle for ſome time againſt Lewis, dauphin of France, who came over to aſſiſt the barons againſt the king, and loſt many men in the attack of this place, which was at laſt ſurrendered on the condition of ſecurity for the goods, horſes, and arms, of the beſieged. Robert Fitzwalter applied to the dauphin for the government of the caſtle, as his right; but it was refuſed him on the pretence

that things were then in an unſettled ſtate. The dauphin did not long keep poſſeſſion, before he ſurrendered it to Henry the Third, who in the eight year of his reign made Stephen Segrave governor, and a year after Richard Argentine, who was ſheriff of Eſſex and Hertfordſhire; after him came Hubert de Burgh, who by the influence of Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, was removed, and Stephen Segrave again appointed; after whom Peter de Thany, and Richard de Montfichet were ſucceſſively governors: they were ſucceeded by William de Valence, who held the governorſhip for life; and on his death, the caſtle reverted to the crown. In the firſt year of Edward the Third, Thomas Lord Wake was appointed governor; and in the fifth year of this king's reign, an inquiſition was taken, by which it was determined that the caſtle and borough of Hertford were held of the king in capite.

In 1345, Edward 3d granted the honour of Hertford, with the caſtle and town, to John of Gaunt, then Earl of Richmond, afterwards Duke of Lancaſter, as a place where he might be lodged and accommodated in a manner ſuitable to his rank. John king of France, who was taken priſoner by the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, was ſometime lodged in this caſtle; and here, anno 1362, died Joan, queen of Scots, wife of David Bruce, and ſiſter of King Edward 3d.

When Richard the 2d was depoſed, the Duke of Lancaſter, ſon of John of Gaunt, kept his court here; and becoming king, he ſettled this caſtle and town on his queen for her life, which ſhe enjoyed till the ſeventh year of the reign of Henry 5th, when being charged with conſpiring the king's death by ſorcery, ſhe forfeited all her honours and poſſeſſions. This honour of Hertford was then ſettled on the Lady Catherine of France, whom the king married.

Henry 6th, in the 7th year of his reign, kept his Eaſter in this caſtle, which was ſettled on Margaret of Anjou his queen.

In the reign of Richard 3d, Henry Duke of Buckingham claimed the honour of Hertford, as being deſcended from Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hertford, and the king granted it to him. When the Duke of Richmond was advanced to the throne, this caſtle was in his hands, as heir to the houſe of Lancaſter.

Henry 8th ſucceeded his father in this honour. He cauſed a particular account to be taken of the ſtate of the caſtle, probably with an intent of reſiding ſome time here; but it is not known that he ever did.

In the 25th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Michaelmas term was adjourned from Weſtminſter to Hertford, and was held in the caſtle, on account of the plague then prevailing in London; as it alſo was for the ſame reaſon in the 34th and 35th year of that queen, who, it is ſaid, frequently reſided here.

King Charles the 1ſt, in the 6th year of his reign, granted to William Earl of Saliſbury, and his heirs, the manor and caſtle of Hertford, with the uſual privileges. This Earl granted a leaſe of the caſtle to Sir William Harrington, for a term of years, which was aſſigned to Sir William Cowper, who deviſed his term to his fifth ſon Spenſer, who repaired the buildings, and afterwards ſold it to Joſeph Collet, Eſq; who, in 1728, is ſaid, by Salmon, to have died lately poſſeſſed of it; having beſides his own life, only that of Spenſer Cowper upon it. By Mr. Collet's daughters the leaſe was ſold to —— Benyon, Eſq. Between the years 1740 and 1750, a carpenter and builder inhabited the Caſtle; and, in 1769, when this drawing was made, it was occupied by a private family; and the caſtle-yard, from whence both this and Plate II. were drawn, being then planted with young limes, they are now ſo much grown, as to hide many parts of the Caſtle, &c. then viſible.

In this plate are ſeen part of the old wall, one of the towers in the angles, and the preſent brick buildings, which make the weſtern ſide of the caſtle. In the diſtance are St. Andrew's church, and the rectory houſe.

HERTFORD CASTLE.

(PLATE II.)

THE preſent caſtle conſiſts of a gate-houſe, or lodge of brick, and a range of brick buildings, which ſeem of the time of James or Charles 1ſt, and alſo of a very ancient wall of rubble or ſtone, with angular towers. The track of this wall is pretty accurately drawn in Speed's Plan of Hertford. It now encloſes gardens; and if not the original work of Edward the Elder, is probably at leaſt as old as the time of Robert de Fitzwalter, who is ſaid to have made conſiderable repairs and additions here. On the front of the entrance, are four pannels of plaiſter, in the largeſt of which, between the windows, was an equeſtrian figure of William 3d, mentioned by Salmon, but now defaced.

IN the time of King Edward the Third, the porter of this caſtle was put in by the king, and had 2d. per diem for his wages.

IN this view, drawn anno 1772, is ſhewn the ſouthermoſt ſide of the old wall, with the tower ſeen in the former plate, and another tower which ſupports the gable of a dwelling-houſe built on the wall.

8th July 1772. Sparrow, Sc.

ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT.

THIS caſtle ſtands on the weſtern banks of the river Medway, about a mile north of Maidſtone. Of it, Harris, in his Hiſtory of Kent, gives the following account.

THIS was a caſtle of note in the Saxons time; and was called the Caſtle of Medway. It was razed to the ground by the Danes, when they ravaged theſe parts; but after the Conqueſt, it was rebuilt again by Earl Warren; and from him went to the lord Fitz Hughes; and, by his daughter and heir, to Sir Giles Allington, from whom both it and the pariſh took their name. But Philpot, from Darell, and Mr. Marſh ſaith, That this caſtle was erected by William de Columbariis, or Columbers, perhaps in King Stephen's time.

AND Darell ſaith further, That in the eighth of King Henry the Third, when, as appears by the Tower records, there was an exact ſurvey taken of all the caſtles in England, and the names of ſuch returned as were either the governors or proprietors of them; one of this family was found to be poſſeſſor of this caſtle, and lord of the manor annexed to it: but about the end of that reign, it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Stephen de Pencheſter, who had it, by purchaſe I ſuppoſe, from

one Oſbert, as appears by the Tower records: he was afterwards lord-warden of the Cinque-ports; and married Margaret, daughter of the famous Hubert de Burgo, earl of Kent. If this caſtle was ever deſigned for a place of ſtrength after the Conqueſt, it muſt have been, as is above hinted, in King Stephen's time, or thereabouts; and probably it was afterwards razed and diſmantled: for it appears, ſaith Philpot, by the patent-rolls, in the ninth of king Edward the Firſt, that a licence was then granted to him to build a caſtle here, and to fortify and embattle; which, when it was done, denominated it, Allington Pencheſter. He built a fine tower here, which was called Solomon's Tower: and he had alſo from the ſame prince, a charter of free-warren; the grant of a market on Tueſdays, and of a three days fair at the feſtival of St. Laurence. But he deceaſing without iſſue-male, by one of his daughters it went into the poſſeſſion of Stephen de Cobham, and continued for many deſcents in that eminent family: and in the beginning of King Edward the Fourth's reign, it was become the eſtate of the Brents; but ſtaid not long there before it was ſold to Sir Henry Wiat, privy-counſellor to that king: but his unfortunate grandſon, Sir Thomas Wiat, forfeited it to the crown in the ſecond of Queen Mary's reign, together with his life. It ſtaid here but a little while before Queen Elizabeth granted it to John Aſtley, eſquire, maſter of the Jewel-office; and his ſon, Sir John Aſtley, dying without iſſue, it deſcended to Sir Jacob Aſtley, who was created Lord Aſtley by King Charles the Firſt, at Oxford; and in his deſcendant, the poſſeſſion continued in Philpot's time.

And this is all I can collect about this caſtle: only, let me add here, in general, what Selden and Daniel tell us about theſe kinds of caſtles.

About the middle of King Stephen's reign, ſaith the former, caſtles were erected in almoſt all parts of the kingdom, by the ſeveral contending parties; and each owner of a caſtle was a kind of petty prince, coining his own money, and exerciſing ſovereign juriſdiction over his people. And Daniel ſaith, that there were one thouſand one hundred and ſeventeen caſtles built in England in his reign; King Stephen giving leave to every one almoſt, to embattle, &c. But in the agreement between him and Duke Henry, afterwards King Henry the Second, they were all ordered to be demoliſhed. This agreement was made at Wincheſter, anno Domini 1154.

In the year 1760, when this view was taken, the caſtle was converted into a farm-houſe, the ancient part being much out of repair.

THE GREAT HALL OF THE ARCHBISHOP's PALACE, CANTERBURY.

THE buildings ſeen in this view all belonged to the archbiſhop's palace. The ſquare tower was the porch of the great Hall, and is now converted into a dwelling houſe; the arch of the entrance, though filled up with windows, is ſtill apparent on the ſhady ſide of the tower.

THIS Hall, it is recorded, was built by archbiſhop Langton; the expences of its erection, together with thoſe of the feaſting, &c. at the tranſlation of St. Thomas Becket, laid a very heavy debt on the ſee, which was not cleared till the time of archbiſhop Boniface, the fourth in ſucceſſion from Langton. The ſum was twenty-two thouſand marks.

THE payment of this debt, according to Somner, drew from Boniface the following reflection, "My predeceſſors built this Hall at great expences; they "did well indeed, but they laid out no money about this building, except what "they borrowed; I ſeem indeed to be truly the builder of this Hall, becauſe I "paid their debts."

Anno 1559, Archbiſhop Parker, at his conſecration, found his Palace here in a very ruinous ſtate, the great Hall in particular, partly occaſioned by fire, and partly for want of the neceſſary repairs; he therefore, in the years 1560 and 1561, thoroughly reſtored the whole, expending thereon 1406 l. 15 s. 4 d. In the year 1573, he here entertained Queen Elizabeth, and her whole Court.

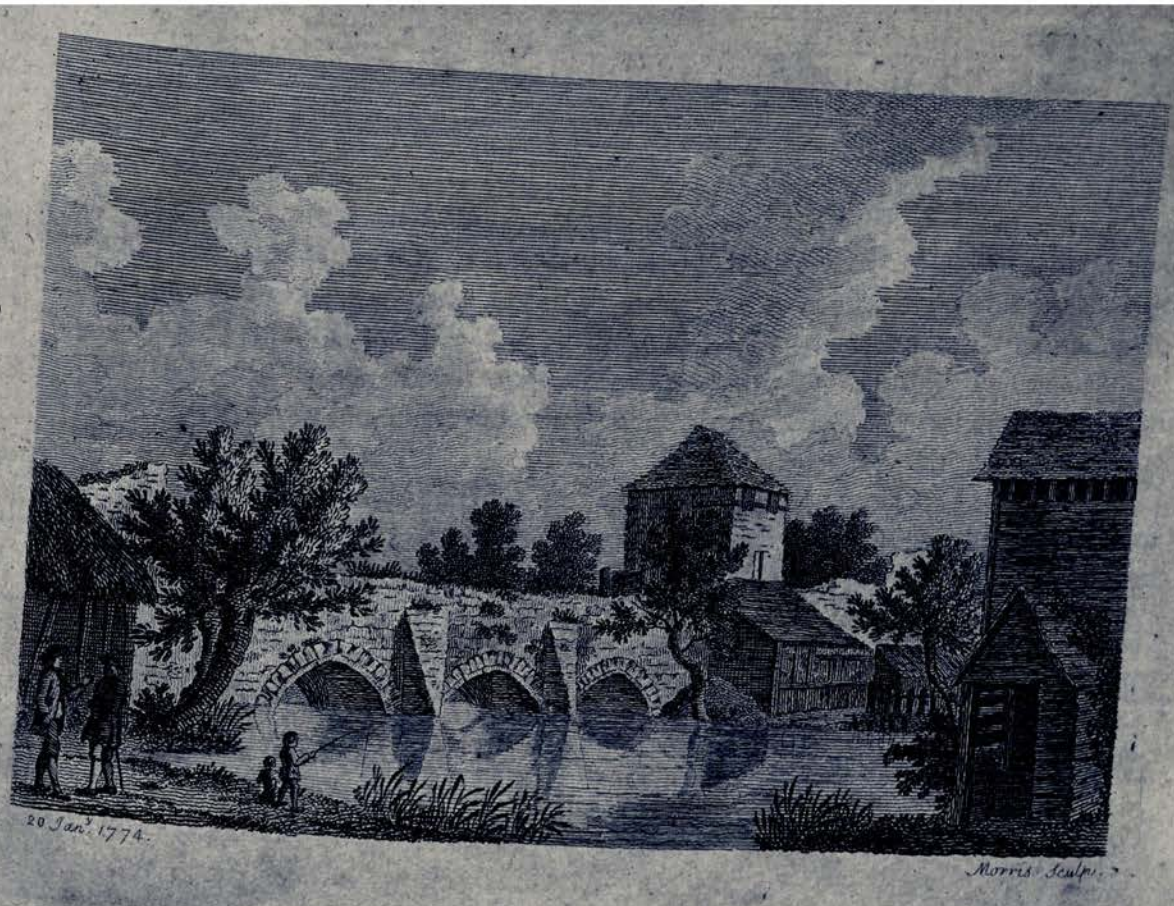
THIS Hall was a right-angled parallelogram, its north and ſouth ſides meaſuring eighty three, its eaſt and weſt ſixty eight feet. It is now a garden, the roof, and even ſome of the bounding walls, being demoliſhed; that on the eaſt ſide is ſtill ſtanding, wherein are two Gothic canopies of Suſſex marble, ſup-

ported by pillars of the ſame, probably deſigned for buffets, or ſide boards, the tops of which growing ruinous, have been in part taken down.

ALONG this ſide runs a terrace, raiſed on fragments of marble pillars, piled one upon the other, like billets on a wood ſtack, the ends of them appeared till within a few years, when a tenant, diſliking their appearance, laid a ſlope of green turf againſt them. The height of this terrace is about three feet, its breadth nearly nine; theſe pillars probably were ornaments to the Hall and Palace, pulled down and demoliſhed amongſt the other depredations committed by the Puritans at this place.

THE north wall, now ſtanding, is modern, ſeemingly conſtructed out of the materials of the Hall, in order to enlarge the garden; the traces of the original north wall are ſtill viſible. The porch is only a ſquare of ſeventeen feet.

This View was drawn Anno 1769.



ARCHES IN THE WALL OF THE CITY OF CANTERBURY.

In this view are depicted the arches made in the north part of the city wall for the paſſage of that branch of the river Stour, which makes the weſt part of Canterbury an iſland, formerly called Binnewith.

Their conſtruction was pretty ſingular, being turned on flat ſlabs, on which reſted the ſtones ſet on edge, from whence the inſide, facing of the wall, was carried up. To prevent the entrance of an enemy they were porteulliſed, and flanked by two ſquare towers, one of which is ſeen in the view. Theſe are probably older than the wall between them. Some years ago, a way led from North-gate to Weſt-gate, over the wall and theſe arches; a great convenience to the neighbourhood of theſe gates in point of nearneſs, and to the town in general when floods happened, as this was the only way of paſſing dry-ſhod from one part of it to the other. But this is now loſt, neglect of the neceſſary repairs, and the ruin of the parapet having made the way unpleaſant, if not dangerous; ſo that about the year 1763, barricades were built to ſtop the paſſage; and in 1769, when an addition was made to the breadth of King's Bridge, in the High-ſtreet, theſe arches were ordered to be pulled down, as what might help toward that work: they were demoliſhed accordingly, and the materials they furniſhed proved the moſt coſtly of any made uſe of on that occaſion.

Mr. Somner does not fix the age of this part of the city-wall, which is of a ſtructure very different from what joins to it; but tells us, that in the time of King Henry IV.

which was after Archbiſhop Sudbury had rebuilt Weſtgate and the long wall, the whole city was taxed for the repair of its walls: That in 1401, Thomas Ickham, alderman of Burgate, for forming an eſtimate of the expence, made a ſurvey of the whole; by which it appears, that in this part was a vacancy of eighteen perches and an half. This probably was made good in that grand repair; towards the ſuſtaining of which charge, both for the preſent and future, that King encouraged the citizens by the following grant, under the Privy Seal, tranſlated and printed by Somner.

"HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, "to all people to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting: Know ye that here "our well beloved the citizens of our city of Canterbury (as we hear) have begun to fortifie "and ſtrengthen the ſame city, as well with one wall of ſtone as with a ditch; We, con- "ſidering the ſame city to be ſet near unto the ſea, and to be as a port or entry of all "ſtrangers into our realm of England, coming by the ſame ports, ſo that it hath need "of the more ſtrength, of our eſpecial grace, and for the honour of God, and by the aſſent "of our Council, have granted and given licence to the ſame citizens, that they may "purchaſe lands and tenements to the value of twenty pounds by the year within the "ſaid city, to have and to hold, to them and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the aforeſaid city, "in help towards the building and making of the ſame wall and ditch for ever; the "Stat. made of lands and tenements not to be put to Mortmain, or for that the ſaid city "is holden of us in burgage notwithſtanding. Provided, that by inquiſitions thereof, in due "form to be made, and into the Chancery of us or of our heirs duly to be returned, "it be found that it may be done without hurt or prejudice to us or to our heirs "aforeſaid, or to any other. And moreover, in conſideration of the premiſes, of our "moſt ſpecial grace, we, by the aſſent of our ſaid Council, have granted and given licence "to the foreſaid citizens, that they all lands and places voyde and waſte within the afore- "ſaid city may dreſſe up, arrent, and build up. And the ſame lands and places ſo- "dreſſed up, arrented, and builded, they may have and hold to them, and to their ſuc- "ceſſors aforeſaid, in help and relief of the ſame citizens, and in maintenance of the "premiſes and other charges, to the ſame city hapning for ever, without let of us or "our heire, or miniſters, whatſoever they be, the Stat. aforeſaid, or for that the ſaid city "is holden of us in burgage, as it is above ſaid, notwithſtanding. Saved alwayes to us "and to our heire, the ſervices thereof due and accuſtomed. In witneſs wherof, we have "cauſed theſe our letters patent to be made, witneſſe Our ſelfe, at Weſtminſter, the fifth "day of May, in the fourth year of our reign."

NOTWITHSTANDING the above grant, it is greatly to be lamented that this is not the only part in theſe walls where demolition has been ſubſtituted for repair; inſomuch that there is great room to apprehend, unleſs better management takes place, in a ſhort time no traces will remain of the ancient magnificence of this city, except one may reckon as ſuch the mace and ſword, inſignia of that obſtacle to induſtry, a Corporation.

This View was drawn Anno

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

ST. AUGUSTINE having converted King Ethelbert from paganiſm to the chriſtian faith, obtained of him, both permiſſion and lands for the erection of a monaſtery, which was alſo to be the future burial place of the kings of Kent, and archbiſhops of Canterbury.

FOR this purpoſe, Ethelbert granted him his palace which ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the city of Canterbury, and juſt without the walls; it being prohibited by the Law of the Twelve Tables to bury in cities.

HERE St. Auguſtine founded his monaſtery, in the year 605. It was at firſt dedicated to the Apoſtles Peter and Paul; but Archbiſhop Dunſtan, anno 987, added St. Auguſtine, by whoſe name it has been ſince commonly called.

A VARIETY of benefactors, royal, noble, and private, ſeem to have vied with each other in enriching it with lands, privileges, and immunities: of the firſt, it poſſeſſed 9862 acres; and amongſt the latter were exemptions from toll and ſheriff's-turn; the right of the aldermanry of Weſtgate, Infangenthef, or the power of judging any thief taken within their juriſdiction; and, for a long time, mintage, or the liberty of coining.

IT likewiſe retained for about one hundred years, that is, 'till the days of Archbiſhop Brightwald, the excluſive right of being the cemetery for the kings, and, till the time of Cuthbert, that of the archbiſhops; this, beſides the honour, was attended with many ſolid advantages.

IN that period were buried there, the Kings Ethelbert, Eadbald, Ercombert, Lothair, Edelbert, Mulus, and Withred; the Archbiſhops Auguſtine, Lawrence, Mellitus, Juſtus, Honorius, and A Deo Datus. In the year 1063, Pope Alexander the Second raiſed it to the dignity of a miter'd abby; by this their abbot had the title of Lord; was exempted from the authority of his dioceſan; had epiſcopal juriſdiction in his own monaſtery, a ſeat in the upper houſe of parliament, and at general councils was placed next the abbot of Mount Caſſini: In fine, ſuch was the riches and power of this houſe, that they frequently and ſucceſſfully oppoſed the authority of the archbiſhop.

THEIR proſperity was not however without alloy; but was interrupted at different times by ſevere misfortunes. In 1011, they were plundered by the Danes; in 1168, their church was almoſt deſtroyed by fire; and in 1271, this monaſtery was nearly ruined by floods, occaſioned by a prodigious ſtorm.

THE buildings of this houſe were erected by different perſons, and at different times. Ethelbert's tower was built by Archbiſhop Eadſin; a church built by Eadbalden, was taken down by Abbot Scotland, who began one much more magnificent, which was finiſhed about the year 1099, by his ſucceſſor Wido: the dormitory and chapter-houſe were erected by Hugo Florie, a Norman, related to King William Rufus; and the cemetery gate, by Thomas Ickham, a monk, and ſacriſt of this monaſtery.

AT the reſignation, 31ſt July, 30 Henry the Eighth, it was valued at one thouſand four hundred and twelve pounds four ſhillings and ſeven pence: the deed was ſigned by John Eſſex, the lord-abbot, and thirty out of ſixty monks, which number was the eſtabliſhment of the houſe.

FROM the diſſolution, to the end of the reign of Edward the Sixth, it remained in the poſſeſſion of the crown; and was repaired by the board of works; this probably procured it the appellation of the palace, a title it retains to this day.

IN the year 1612, the back part of the building, adjoining to the great gate, was repaired with brick, as appears by a ſtone bearing that date, placed over a ſtack of chimneys. At this place, it is ſaid, King Charles the Firſt conſummated his marriage with the Princeſs Henrietta of France, anno 1625; at which time it was the manſion of the Lord Wotton, of Boſton Malherbe. His lady, who ſurvived him, died here about the year 1659. Tradition ſays, the poſtern in the city wall, oppoſite this monaſtery, was made, in order to ſhorten her way to the cathedral; the ſpace before the houſe is ſtill called Lady Wotton's Green.

IN 1758, when this view was taken, the greateſt part of the monaſtery belonged to Sir EDWARD Hales, Bart.

St. AUGUSTINE's MONASTERY.

(PLATE II.)

In this Plate is ſhewn the remains of the Monaſtery, as they appear when viewed from the eaſternmoſt part of the encloſure. The Tower here ſeen is called Ethelbert's Tower; which appellation it is ſuppoſed to have obtained from a bell of that name formerly hanging therein. Here likewiſe is ſeen the eaſt window of the Conventual Church; ſome of the ornaments of this window were remaining about ten years ago. Near it, and over the wall, appears a Tower of the Cathedral.

To the left of Ethelbert's Tower is a large inclining maſs, or ſhapeleſs lump of ſtones: This is conjectured to have been part of a Tower. Beyond it in the diſtance riſe the ſquare Tower of St. Paul's Church, the Cemetery Gate of the Monaſtery, and the circular Tower and Spire of St. George's Church. Great part of the exterior walls of this

Monaſtery

Monaſtery are ſtill ſtanding. They encloſe a very conſiderable area, in which are many parts of buildings, evidently erected at very different periods. The whole Cloſe is likewiſe full of foundations, which clearly ſhew it was once covered with buildings.

THESE venerable remains have ſuffered almoſt as much from the depredations of its different owners and occupiers, as from the ravages of Time. It is at preſent lett for a Public-houſe. The ruins of the Church have been converted into a Tennis-Court; the Great Gate into a Cock-pit; and in 1765, workmen were ſet to pull down the Tower for the ſake of the materials. They accordingly began at the top; but Time having rendered the cement almoſt as hard as the ſtone, the workmen proceeded ſo ſlowly, as to make the price of their labour exceed the value of the ſtones taken down: wherefore it was thought proper to deſiſt. At the ſame time other workmen were employed about the foundations of the fallen buildings; when many pillars, capitals, and ornaments, were diſcovered buried together in a heap; as alſo divers ſtone coffins, in which pieces of woollen garments and hair were found. But this ſubterranean work anſwering no better than that commenced aloft, the holes digged were filled up, and the ground levelled. Some, indeed, attribute the relinquiſhing of this undertaking to the interpoſition of perſons abroad, who repreſented to the proprietor the barbariſm of deſtroying ſo venerable a ruin, and the indecency of diſturbing the bones of the dead, which was undoubtedly done without his knowledge.

THE ſite of this Monaſtery was granted, 2d. and 3d. Phil. and Mary, to Cardinal Pole for life; and afterwards to Henry Lord Cobham, who was attainted the firſt of James I. 1603, when the ſaid premiſes were again granted to Robert Lord Cecil, of Eſſingdon, viſcount Cranbourn, in fee, by letters patent dated 27th of March, 3d of James I. with diverſe remainders, at the rent of 20l. 13s. 4d. per ann. They were ſoon afterwards in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Wotton, Lord Wotton, of Morley, whoſe widow Mary made this place her reſidence, as has before been obſerved. In the Civil Wars ſhe was cruelly plundered by the Parliamentary forces. Since her time it has retained the name of Lady Wotton's Palace.

LORD WOTTON left four daughters and coheireſſes. The youngeſt of them, Anne, married Sir Edward Hales, of Woodchurch, in Kent, Bart. who brought her huſband this eſtate; and in their deſcendants it has continued down to Sir Edward Hales, of St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, the preſent poſſeſſor.

This Drawing was made Anno 1759.

BRADSOLE, OR ST. *RADIGUND's ABBEY, KENT.*

THIS abbey ſtands upon a hill, about two miles north-weſt of Dover; its founder is not poſitively aſcertained. Tanner ſays, "It was an abbey of the "Præmonſtratenſian Order, founded anno Domini, 1191, by Richard the Firſt, "or Jeffery earl of Perch, and Maud his wife, the parents of Henry de Wengham, "or ſome other charitable and pious perſons, and commended to the patronage "of St. Mary and St. Radigund. There ſeems to have been a deſign of tranſlating "this abbey to the neighbouring church of Ryvere, 9th John; but it did not "ſucceed. The revenues of this monaſtery were returned into the Exchequer, "26th Henry the Eighth, at ninety-eight pounds nine ſhillings and two-pence "per annum—Dugdale: One hundred and forty-two pounds eight ſhillings and

" nine pence—Speed. And after the Diſſolution, it was granted to the archbiſhop " of Canterbury, and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for ſome of the old eſtate of the " archbiſhoprick."

THE foundation of this abbey has, by ſome, been attributed to Hugo, the firſt abbot of St. Auguſtin's of that name, ſurnamed Florie, a Norman, and related to William Rufus; but that could not be if the date of the foundation is right, as this Hugo died (according to Batteley's Liſt of the Abbots of St. Auguſtin's) in the year 1124.

DUGDALE ſays nothing of this abbey being dedicated to St. Mary, but mentions only St. Radigund, of whom the Legends give the following account:

ST. RADIGUND was the daughter of Berthier, king of Thuringia; ſhe was taken priſoner when very young, and falling to the ſhare of Clotharius the Firſt, king of France, he cauſed her to be carefully educated at Ath, and afterwards married her. She was a princeſs of great beauty, but of greater virtue, being continually occupied in works of charity and devotion: and ſuch was her ingenuity in counteracting the luxury of a palace, that ſhe conſtantly wore, beneath her royal robes, a hair ſhift next her ſkin. Six years after her marriage ſhe privately withdrew from court; and at Noïon cauſed the veil to be given her by St. Medard. She then retired into a religious houſe at Poictiers. The king, her huſband, being irritated at her flight, would have forced her from her retreat; but was happily diſſuaded by St. Germain, biſhop of Paris. At Poictiers ſhe fixed her reſidence, and built the abbey of Holy Croſs.

THE humility ſhe ſhewed on all occaſions is almoſt incredible; the care of lepers and perſons afflicted with the moſt nauſeous diſtempers, conſtituted her greateſt pleaſures; and ſuch was her mortification; that ſhe totally abſtained not only from fleſh, but even fiſh, eggs, and fruit; at length, after ſuffering a kind of continual martyrdom, ſhe died in peace, in the year 587. Her anniverſary is the thirteenth of Auguſt.

THE gates and outer walls, with many other ſcattered pieces of ruins, are ſtill remaining; part of them are patched up into a farm-houſe, as repreſented in this view, which was taken in the year 1761.

Ellis fc.

1. Sept.r 1772.

CANTERBURY CASTLE, KENT.

In this view is ſhewn the ruins of the caſtle of Canterbury, the ancient arch of Worth-gate, and part of the houſe wherein the juſtices hold the quarter-ſeſſions for the eaſtern diviſion of the county.

Though the exact time when this caſtle was built is not known, it ſeems agreed on all hands, to have been raiſed about the æra of the Conqueſt. It is ſaid by ſome writers, here was a fort or caſtle in the time of Rudhudibras, or Ludhudibras, who, according to Stow, lived eight hundred and thirty-ſix years before Chriſt, and founded the city of Canterbury. Others, among whom is Kilburne, aſcribe the firſt erection of a caſtle on this ſpot to Julius Cæſar; by whoſe command (he ſays) one was here conſtructed, according to the Roman order; which, afterwards, Hengiſt, King of Kent, committed to the government of Lodias, a Saxon, who reſiding therein a long time, it obtained the name of Lodias' Caſtle; by which appellation, it was excepted by Ethelbert out of the grant of lands he made to St. Auguſtine, for the foundation of his monaſtery. He adds, that it was razed by the Danes when they took and burned this city, and continued in ruins till the Conqueſt, when William erected the preſent edifice on the ancient foundations, named it the New Caſtle, and put therein a garriſon of ſeven hundred men.

Camden, from his manner of expreſſing himſelf, ſeems to conſider its foundation as about, though rather later than, this period. His words are: "As to the caſtle, which appears on the ſouth ſide of the city, with its decayed "bulwarks, ſince it does not ſeem of any great antiquity, I have nothing memorable to ſay of it, only that it was "built by the Normans."

Somner, with great probability, places the date of its fabrication between the Daniſh maſſacre, in the year 1011, and the Conqueſt. That it was not in being when the Danes took the city, he infers from its not being mentioned either by Hoveden, or Sprott, who both wrote very circumſtantial accounts of this ſiege, with the manner in which the city was ſurpriſed: and that it was built before the arrival of the Conqueror, he judges from Domeſday Book; wherein it appears, that King had it in exchange from the archbiſhop and abbot of St. Auguſtine's for twenty-one burgenſes; of which the former had fourteen, and the latter ſeven. In the year 1087, being the firſt of William Rufus, Archbiſhop Lanfranc having violently obtruded on the monks of St. Auguſtine one Guido, or Wido, for their abbot, a great diſturbance enſued; for which, ſome of them being impriſoned by the archbiſhop, many others took ſhelter in and about the caſtle.

In the reign of King Stephen, William Earl of Ipres was governor of this caſtle: and in the time of Richard the Firſt, or King John, it appears from an ancient writing belonging to St. Radigund's abbey, that office was held

by Theoricus le Vincter; at which time, William de Hefheford was warden. In the year 1216, it was taken by Lewis, Dauphin of France; and in the twelfth of Henry the Third, was under the government of Hubert de Bourg, Earl of Kent.

In the reign of Edward the Second, an order was fent to the fheriff of Kent, to provide this caftle with munition and provifion. At this time, as alfo in the preceding reign, it was ufed for a common goal, as is proved by the following record, taken from the Crown Rolls, concerning the efcape of Walter de Wedering and Martin at Gate, de Lamberherft: "Thefe prifoners of our Lord the King, in the caftle of Canterbury, fat bound in a certain place "called Barbican, nigh the fame caftle, to beg their bread, it happened that on Shrove Tuefday, in the reign of "King Edward the Second, before fun-fet, the fame Walter broke the padlock, or a link of the chain wherewith "he was bound, and drew away with him the faid Martin, againft the will of the faid Martin, to the church of "St. Maries of the caftle, where he remained and abjured the kingdom of England, and Martin of his own accord "returned to prifon." This goal was removed in the time of Henry the Eighth, firft near to St. Jacob's, and afterwards to Weft-gate.

Dr. Plott, in a letter to bifhop Fell, mentions certain Hebrew infcriptions written on the walls of this building: thefe he fuppofes done by fome Jews, who were, either in the reign of King Richard the Firft, or that of Edward the Firft, there imprifoned.

This caftle is fituated on the fouth-weft fide of the city, within its walls, from which it is diftant about fifty feet: yet, part of the caftle-yard is, according to Somner, out of its jurifdiction. The fite, together with the yard and ditches, contain four acres and one rod of land. It was fore-fenced with a barbican, which was a general name for any out-work: this barbican, or (as it was afterwards called) bulwark, was a thick wall defended by four towers: there was likewife a ditch, called the Ditch del Bayle; i. e. the Ditch of the Ballium, or advanced work. This formerly furrounded the caftle.

The paffage from the city lay over a bridge, and beyond that, through a gate, built at the entrance of the caftle-yard, or court; as appears by a deed in the Leger-book of Eaft-bridge hofpital, defcribing the abutments of fome lands. This gate had a porter, or keeper; for in the Crown Rolls, fifteenth of Edward the Second, mention is made of the trial of one William Savage, keeper of the gate of the caftle of Canterbury, for forcibly feizing the daughter of Hamon Trendherft, carrying her by force and arms to the faid caftle, and therein detaining her upwards of eight days. The entrance into the caftle was feemingly (fays Somner) on the weft fide, by an afcent of fteps porched over.

At prefent, little of the out-works, except their foundations, are remaining; but the body of the caftle, though much ruined, is ftill ftanding: it is built of rough ftone, ftrengthened at the angle with coins, and is nearly fquare, each external fide meafuring about eighty-feven feet; the walls are on a medium ten feet thick, and about fifty high, being divided into feveral ftories, and having many fmall windows irregularly placed: thefe have fome circular arches, ornamented with indented work, like thofe in Rochefter caftle.

There are two entrances on the eaft fide; and on the weft, towards the fouth-weft angle, an oaft for drying hops has been built: this projects beyond the old wall. No ufe is at prefent made of the caftle, except that of foddering cattle in winter. The quarter feffions for the county ufed to be held here; but this building having long been in a ruinous ftate, a handfome feffions-houfe was, in the year 1730, erected at the expence of the county.

The reverend Mr. Fremoult, rector of Wooton in this county, is proprietor of the caftle; which Somner fays, is held of the manor of Eaft Greenwich, by grant from the Crown: the owner, in his time, was Mr. W. Watfon.

Worth-gate is univerfally acknowledged to be of great antiquity, and is mentioned as fuch by Leland, in his Itinerary. He fays: "The moft ancient building of the towne appeareth yn the caftel, and at Ryder's-gate, "where appere long Briton brikes." The old way to London is faid to have been along Caftle-ftreet, and through this gate; which Somner thinks took its name either from its vicinity to the caftle, Worth fignifying a fort, or caftle; or elfe from a corruption of Ward-gate, from the watch and ward kept in and about this fortrefs. This gate being fome years ago much out of repair, the corporation propofed taking of it down; when Doctor Gray, a phyfician of this town, in order to preferve fo venerable a piece of antiquity, undertook to fupport it at his own expence, and accordingly built the wall for that purpofe.

The arch is femicircular; its thickneſs one foot nine inches, and height feven feet fix inches; of which, only feven feet is brick-work: it is clofed up by the wall built by Doctor Gray; but a nich is left, in which is a bench, the breadth of its opening; at the top of the piers is twelve feet fix inches.

The height of the gate, meafured on the outfide of the walls, is from the crown of the arch to the ground thirteen feet three inches. Of this, as has been before obferved, only feven feet is of brick; the remainder is fquared ftone.

This drawing was made in the year 1761.

1st June 1772.

Sparrow Sc.

THE CHIDING STONE, KENT,

THIS ſtone is thought, by many, to be one of thoſe conſecrated rocks mentioned by Borlaſe in his hiſtory of Cornwall, as ſo much formerly venerated by the northern nations, an inſtance of which he quotes from Toland, who ſays the Druids held theſe conſecrated rocks in ſuch eſtimation, that if we may credit the accounts we have from Ireland, they covered the famous ſtone of Clogher, (which was a kind of pedeſtal to the Keſmond Kelſtack, the Mercurius Celticus) over with gold. The ſtone here delineated is of the natural rock, and ſeems in ſhape and ſize extremely ſimilar to one deſcribed and repreſented in Borlaſe's hiſtory of Cornwall, ſtanding in a village called Men, in the pariſh of Conſtantine. On the front, ſhewn in the view, the flat ſtones which ſerve for a kind of pedeſtal, have ſomewhat the appearance of ſteps, whether faſhioned by art, or the effect of accident, cannot be aſcertained, as time and weather would long ago have effaced the marks of the tool, had any been employed.

THERE is an obſcure and almoſt forgotten tradition among the antient people of this village, that in former times this was a holy ſtone, on which a prieſt uſed to

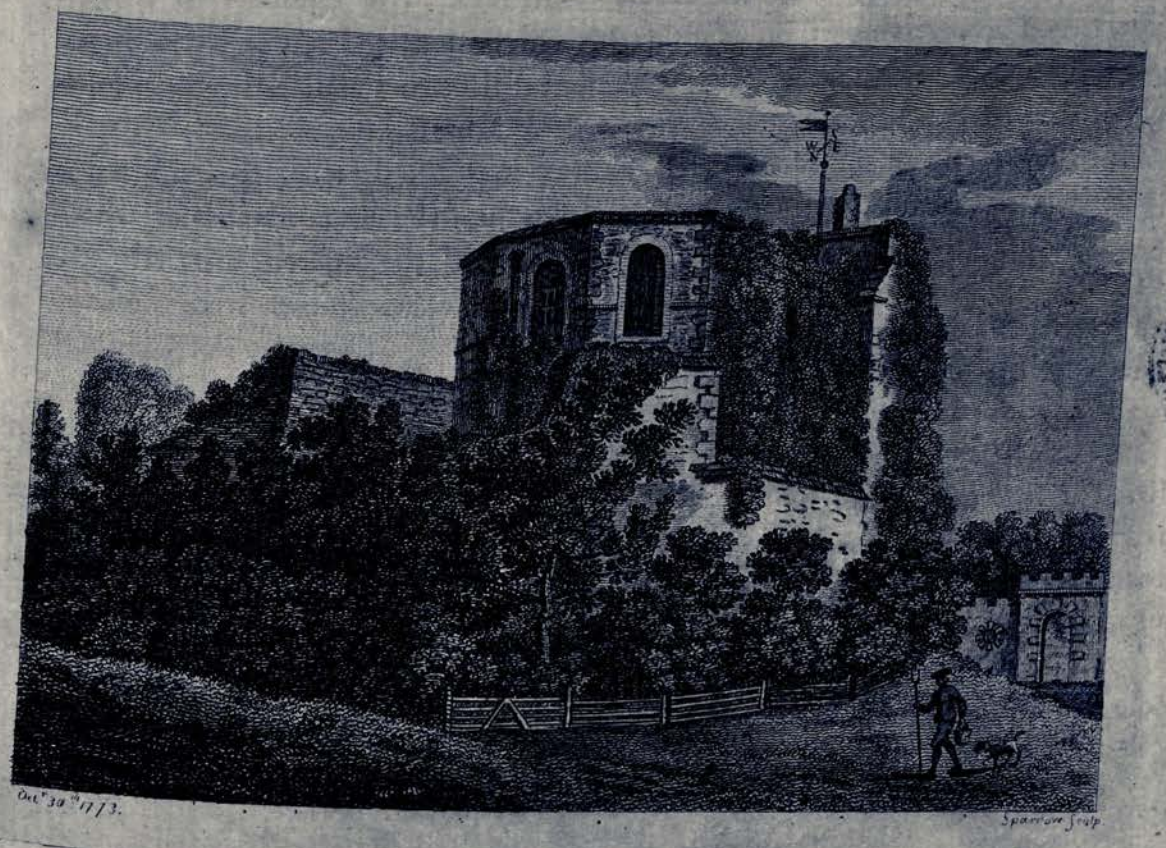
ſit and hear the confeſſions of the people, who reſorted in numbers to aſk his prayers, and receive abſolution, and that his admonitions and reproofs procured it the appellation of the Chiding ſtone, a name it ſtill bears; and, as the ſtory goes, from it the village likewiſe obtained the name of Chiding ſtone.

This is evidently an abſurd ſtory; all that it is meant to ſhew, is, the exiſtence of a tradition that this was formerly a place of worſhip, the circumſtances of which have been perverted in paſſing through the mouths of the different relators.

The ſize of this rock may be judged by the figures which here were intended as a ſcale. It ſtands in a farm yard, ſouth of the ſtreet. The village of Chiding-ſtone is in the ſouth-weſt part of the county, and about four miles ſouth-weſt of Tunbridge.

The tradition above-mentioned is little known, a gentleman to whom I applied for information relative to this rock, tho' an inhabitant of the place, and a lover of antiquities, had never heard of it, neither, as he ſaid, was the ſtone generally looked on as a curioſity; on this account, I would not have inſerted it; but for the requeſt of ſeveral gentlemen who deem it a curioſity, and who hope, through its publication, to hear the matter diſcuſſed by ſome perſon converſant in thoſe kinds of monuments.

This drawing was made anno 1768.



CHILHAM CASTLE, KENT.

CHILHAM lies towards the eaſt part of the county, by the river Stour, about three miles north of Wye. Camden ſays, "It is a current opinion among the inhabitants, that Julius "Cæſar encamped here, in his ſecond expedition againſt the Britons, and that from thence "it was called Julham, as if one ſhould ſay, 'Julius' ſtation, or houſe;' and if I miſtake "not, they have truth on their ſide: for Cæſar himſelf tells us, that after he had marched "by night twelve miles from the ſhore, he firſt encountered the Britons upon a river; and "after he had beat them into the woods, that he incamped there; where the Britons, "having cut down a great number of trees, were poſted in a place wonderfully forti-"fied both by Nature and Art. Now this place is exactly twelve miles from the ſea "coaſt, nor is there another river between; ſo that of neceſſity his firſt march muſt have "been hither, where he kept his men encamped for ten days, till he had refitted his fleet, "(which had been ſhattered very much by a ſtorm) and got it to the ſhore. Below this "town is a green barrow, ſaid to be the burying-place of one Jul-Laber many ages ſince, "who, ſome will tell you, was a giant; others, a witch. For my own part, imagining all "along that there might be ſomething of real antiquity couched under that name, I am "almoſt perſuaded that Laberius Durus, the Tribune ſlain by the Britons, in their march "from the camp we ſpoke of, was buried here; and that from him the barrow was called "Jul-Laber." With all due deference to Mr. Camden, under the above deſcription, Chilham cannot be the place meant by Cæſar; that ſpot being in a right line, upwards of ſixteen ſtatute miles from Deal, the place near which it is agreed that Cæſar landed. Now 16 Engliſh miles meaſure nearly ſeventeen and a quarter, according to the Roman eſtimation: a difference too conſiderable to be miſtaken by ſo experienced a general as that Emperor.

THE Caſtle is, however, doubtleſs a place of great antiquity. Both Kilburn and the Deering Manuſcript make it the ſeat of King Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian King, who flouriſhed A. D. 182. Philpot ſays, that in digging the foundations for the fine houſe built near the caſtle by Sir Dudley Digges, many Roman veſſels and utenſils were found, as alſo the traces of a more antient building. He likewiſe mentions a kind of ſenate-houſe, which was preſerved till his time. It was built round with ſeats, cut out of an excellent and durable ſtone. Leland ſays, it was called the Caſtle of Joſhua, but does not aſſign any reaſon for that appellation.

DURING the time of the Heptarchy, according to Harris, it was under the care of the Kings of Kent, and was in particular fortified by King Wightred, who made it a place

of ſtrength and defence; but it was nevertheleſs afterwards taken, ſacked, and demoliſhed by the Danes, in their excurſions into theſe parts. It remained in ruins till the time of the Conqueſt, when William aſſigned it to Fulbert de Dover, who held it by the ſervice of Caſtle Guard, being obliged to find fifteen men to guard the Caſtle of Dover for twenty weeks in every year, mounting three at a time. This Fulbert's ſurname was Lucy; but he choſe rather to be diſtinguiſhed by the denomination of the place which he was entruſted to defend, conſidering it as a token of the confidence repoſed in him by his ſovereign. But his ſon Richard, in a charter dated the 16th of King John, by which this caſtle is reſtored to Rotheſia, or Roſe de Dover, with all its appendages, is called Richard de Lucy. King John the year before had committed the cuſtody of this caſtle to Thomas Peverell, and in that grant it is called an Honour. It held of the King in capite, and had about eighteen ſeveral manors dependent on it. Lambard thinks it was for ſome time in the hands of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, becauſe King John came thither to treat with Stephen Langton about a reconciliation between them. "But certain it is (ſays Harris), "that by Roſe abovementioned it went in marriage to Richard, baſe ſon of King John; "and by one of her two daughters and coheirs, Iſabella, it went into the poſſeſſion of "David de Strabolgy, Earl of Athol. This Iſabella afterwards married Alexander Baliol, "who in her right was Lord of Chilham, and called to ſit in parliament by that title. "She died here at Chilham, A. D. 1292. And I find him claiming great privileges here, "before the Juſtices itinerant, in the 7th of King Edward the Firſt; as, Hundred, Furcas, "Tumbrel, Pillorium, Infangenthef, Aſſiſiam Panis & Cerveſiæ, &c. ſine Cartâ, by ancient "cuſtom. And in the 21ſt of the ſaid reign, he claimed a free warren here, a market on "Tueſday, and an eight days fair, viz. three days before, on, and four days after, the "Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin." But Philpot ſaith, that David's ſon, John Earl of Athol, ſtrenuouſly oppoſing King Edward the Firſt in his deſign of reducing Scotland, was taken priſoner and hanged at Canterbury, on a gibbet of fifty feet high, and being cut down alive and beheaded, had his body burned; and this eſtate with the reſt was forfeited to the Crown, where it ſtaid till King Edward II. in his 5th year, granted the caſtle and manor of Chilham to Bartholomew Lord Badeleſmere. And he alſo forfeiting it to the Crown, as has been ſhewed in the account of Leeds Caſtle, it was granted for life to David de Strabolgy, grandſon to him beforementioned; and on his death reverting to the Crown, it was in the 3d of King Edward III. granted to Bartholomew de Badeleſmere, ſon to the Lord of that name above ſpoken of. His ſon Giles dying without iſſue, it went with Margaret, one of his four ſiſters and coheirs, in marriage to William Lord Roos, of Hemlake; whoſe deſcendant, Thomas Lord Roos, eſpouſing the Lancaſtrian cauſe, was taken priſoner in a battle by ſome of the partizans of the houſe of York, and beheaded at Newcaſtle.

This eſtate had, on his engaging with that party, before his execution been granted by Edward the IVth to Sir John Scott, of Scot's Hall, in Kent, privy-counſellor to that prince, to whom it was granted for life. At his death it returned to the Crown, where it remained till the reign of Henry VIII. That prince granted it to Sir Thomas Cheiney, who reſided here. When Leland made his perambulation, he ſaith, that the buildings here were very fine. Sir Thomas afterwards pulled them down, and carried the materials to build his houſe at Shurland, in the Iſle of Shepey. His ſon, created a Baron by Queen Elizabeth, having by his extravagances greatly impoveriſhed himſelf, was obliged to ſell moſt of his eſtates; among them this caſtle and manor, which was purchaſed by Sir Tho. Kemp; whoſe ſon of the ſame name leaving only four daughters, with Mary, one of them, part of this eſtate went in marriage to Sir Dudley Diggs, who purchaſed the ſhares of the others. This Sir Dudley Diggs was Maſter of the Rolls, A. D. 1636. He erected the preſent dwelling-houſe near the caſtle. At his deceaſe the caſtle and manor devolved to his eldeſt ſon, Thomas Diggs, Eſq. whoſe other ſons dying without iſſue, it came to his youngeſt ſon, Leonard; whoſe ſon, Col. Thomas Diggs, ſold it to Mr. Colebrook, father of Robert Colebrook, Eſq. the preſent proprietor. At preſent only the Keep remains, which is evidently of Norman conſtruction. It is an octogon, with a ſquare building, containing a ſtair-caſe adjoining to the eaſt ſide. The ground-floor is uſed for a brewhouſe: the firſt ſtory from the ground is converted into a kitchen and other offices: on the ſecond floor is an octogon room, handſomely fitted up, having two ſaſh windows in it, and a fire-place; the chimney-piece ſeems pretty antient; ſome of the bricks in the chimney are ſet herring-bone faſhion. From hence the ſtairs lead to a platform covered with lead, where there is a delightful proſpect. On the weſt ſide is another building, running from north to ſouth, uſed for ſome of the out-offices of the houſe: on this ſide are the traces of a deep ditch.

This drawing, which preſents the ſouth eaſt aſpect, was made Anno 1773.

18 Dec.r 1772 Godfrey fc

ST. MARY AND ALL-SAINTS COLLEGE, MAIDSTONE, KENT.

THIS college ſtands on the eaſtern bank of the river Medway, a ſmall diſtance ſouth of the pariſh-church: it was built by Archbiſhop Courtney, who had a licence from King Richard the Second, in the nineteenth year of his reign, anno 1396, impowering him to convert the pariſh-church of St. Mary at Maidſtone, into a collegiate church, having one maſter, or warden, and as many chaplains and miniſters as he ſhould deem proper, who were thereby endowed with the advowſon and patronage of the ſaid church, with the chapels of Looſe and Debtling: as alſo the New-work, or hoſpital of St. Peter and Paul, at Maidſtone, built anno 1260, by Archbiſhop Boniface; together with the patronage of the churches of Sutton, Lillington (perhaps Lullingſton) and Farley, thereunto belonging. To this appropriation, Somner ſays, Adam Mottrum, archdeacon of Canterbury, gave his conſent. How ſuch conſent was neceſſary, does not appear.

THE ſame king, by another charter, granted to this college the advowſon of the church of Crundale, near Wye, in this county, with the reverſion of the manors of Tremworth and Fannes, in the ſame pariſh; which were held by Henry Yevele, for his life: and King Henry the Fourth, in the eighth year of his reign, gave his licence to the maſter and chaplains, to purchaſe the manor of Wyghteſham, (probably Witreſham, in this county) purſuant to their charter, whereby they were authoriſed to buy lands to the value of forty pounds per annum.

THOUGH this college is generally ſuppoſed to ſtand on the ſite of the hoſpital of St. Peter and St. Paul, yet, according to the opinion of Newton, who wrote the Antiquities of Maidſtone, it is not the fact. His diſſention is founded on the following reaſons: firſt, that it appears more probable, from the words of the grant or licence, that this hoſpital ſtood in the Weſt Borough; and beſides, when it is conſidered that Courtney had not the grant of it till the laſt year of his life, it is not likely he ſhould have been able to pull it down, and erect the preſent building in ſo ſhort a time. He rather ſuppoſes that this college was built ſome-

time before, on the archbiſhop's own lands, or the demeſnes of the manor; after which, he obtained the hoſpital of the king, as an acceſſion to its revenues.

To defray his expences in this foundation, Courtney had recourſe, ſays the author before cited, to the arts of his predeceſſors, who were uſed to make others pay for the charities of which they aſſumed the merit; and accordingly procured a licence from the Pope, to gather four pence in the pound out of all eccleſiaſtical preferments within his province. The biſhop of Lincoln refuſed to collect it in his dioceſe, and appealed to the Pope; but whilſt the appeal was depending, the archbiſhop died.

THIS college ſeems (ſays Newton) to have been diſſolved about the year 1538: and, according to Tanner, it was, by King Edward the Sixth, granted to the Lord Cobham. Its value, as ſtated by Leland, was 212*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.* per annum, in the whole, and 139*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* clear. But both Dugdale and Speed eſtimate it at 159*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Kilburn ſays it was dedicated to the honour of All-Saints; and to theſe, Tanner prefixes St. Mary. The gate or entrance is ſtill remaining, with other parts of the building ſufficient to ſhew it was once a handſome ſtructure. It is at preſent converted into a farm-houſe, and with the lands about it, to a conſiderable value, is part of the eſtate of Lord Romney.

THE church is likewiſe a very good piece of Gothick architecture: it was either rebuilt, or much repaired, by Archbiſhop Courtney, who therein lies buried.

WARDENS, OR MASTERS, OF THIS COLLEGE.

1. JOHN WOTTON. He was rector of Staplehurſt, in this county, canon of Chicheſter, and one of Archbiſhop Courtney's executors. He died the laſt day of October, 1417, and was buried in this church, with an inſcription on his tomb, which is now gone, but was preſerved by Weaver, in his Account of Funeral Monuments. He is mentioned in Rymer's Fœd. tom. ix. page 117.

2. ROGER HERON. In the Liſt of the Gentlemen of Kent, twelfth of Henry the Second, 1434, we find Rogeri Heron, Magiſtri Coll. de Maydeſtone; and he occurs Maſter, 1438.

3. THOMAS BOLEYN, L. L. B. 1459.

4. THOMAS PRESTON ſucceeded in 1470, and held that office in 1476.

5. JOHN COMBERTON, A. M.

6. WILLIAM GROCYN, S. T. B. admitted April 17, 1506, or (as Wood ſays) about 1504. He was born at Briſtol, educated at Wykeham's ſchool, near Wincheſter, and afterwards Fellow of New College, Oxford. He is ſaid to have been one of the greateſt ſcholars of his time, excellent in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and a familiar friend of the learned Eraſmus. He died in either the year 1519 or 1520, aged about 80 years, and was buried at the ſtall end of the choir of this collegiate church.

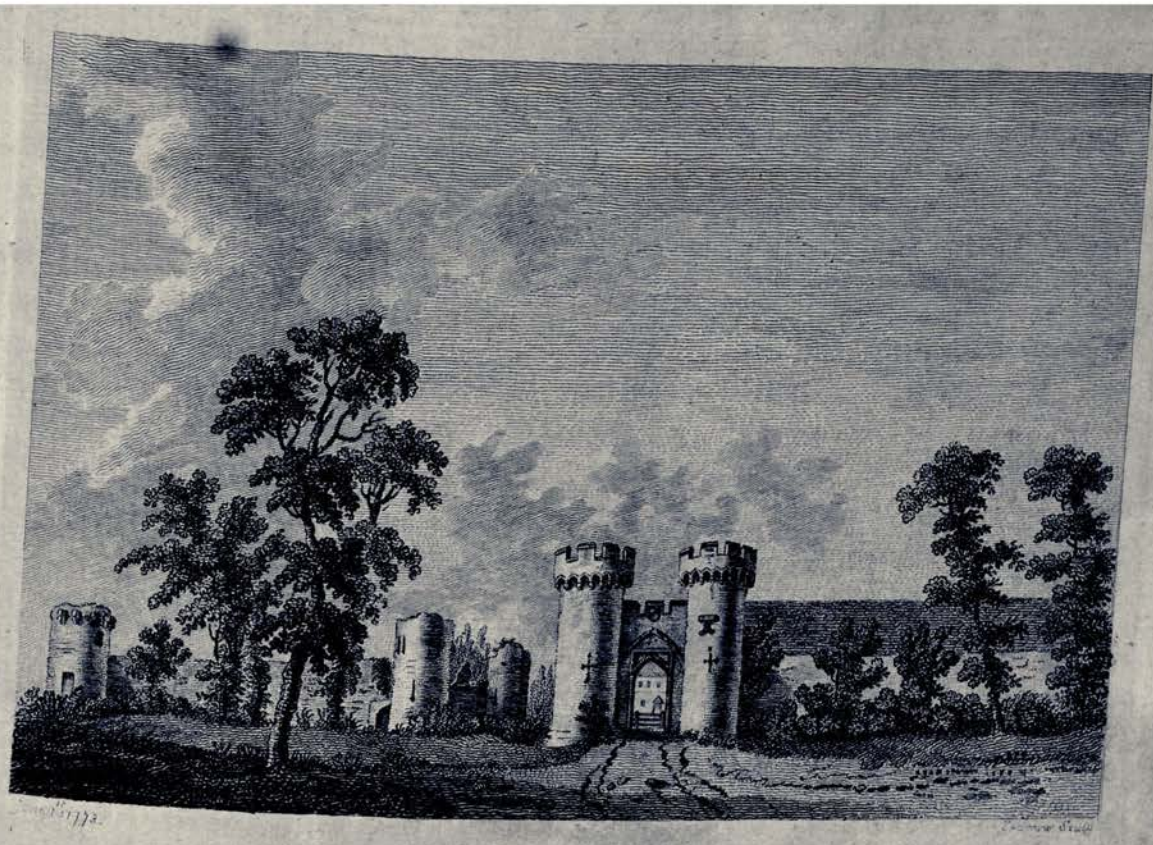
7. JOHN PENYTON, A. M.

8. JOHN LEFFE, LUFFEE, or LEYS (his name being thus differently ſpelt), was the laſt Maſter; and at the Diſſolution had a penſion aſſigned him of 48*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* which it appears he lived to enjoy in 1553. He is mentioned in Wood's Faſti. Oxon. vol. i. p. 29.

AT the ſame time, annual penſions were granted to theſe perſons following, as fellows, chaplains, or otherwiſe members, of this college.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
John Godfrey	6	13	8	Thomas Pyne	4	0	0	John Huggard	2	6	8
George Denham	6	0	0	George Prior	4	0	0	James Ware	2	6	8
Thomas Wade	5	0	0	Arthur Burton	2	13	4	James Killegrew	2	0	0
John Porter	5	0	0	John Weſton	2	13	4	William Ryle	1	6	8
Arthur Butler	4	0	0	William Clark	2	13	4	John Pyteſte	1	6	8

This drawing was made in the year 1760.



COWLING CASTLE, KENT.

PLATE I.

COWLING CASTLE takes its name from the pariſh wherein it is ſituated, which lies on the north ſide of the county, near the river Thames, about four miles north of Rocheſter.

It was built by John, lord Cobham, who, in the 24th year of the reign of king Richard the Second, obtained a licence for its erection. There is a tradition, that he, fearing its ſtrength might give ſome umbrage at court, to obviate it, cauſed the following lines to be cut on a ſcroll, with an appendant ſeal of his arms, in imitation of a deed or charter, and fixed on the eaſtermoſt tower of the chief entrance.

Knoweth that beth and ſhall be
That I am made in help of the contre
In knowing of whiche thing
This is chartre and witneſsing.

COWLING CASTLE, KENT.

WHATEVER was the cauſe, this ſcroll is now there, it ſeems of braſs, the letters are engraved in the ancient character, and, in 1759, when this drawing was taken, were as legible as when firſt ſet up; the ſcroll and ſeal are ſhewn in the view.

IN this caſtle reſided the pious and intrepid Sir John Oldcaſtle, who, in the reign of king Henry the Fifth, fell a victim to popiſh cruelty.

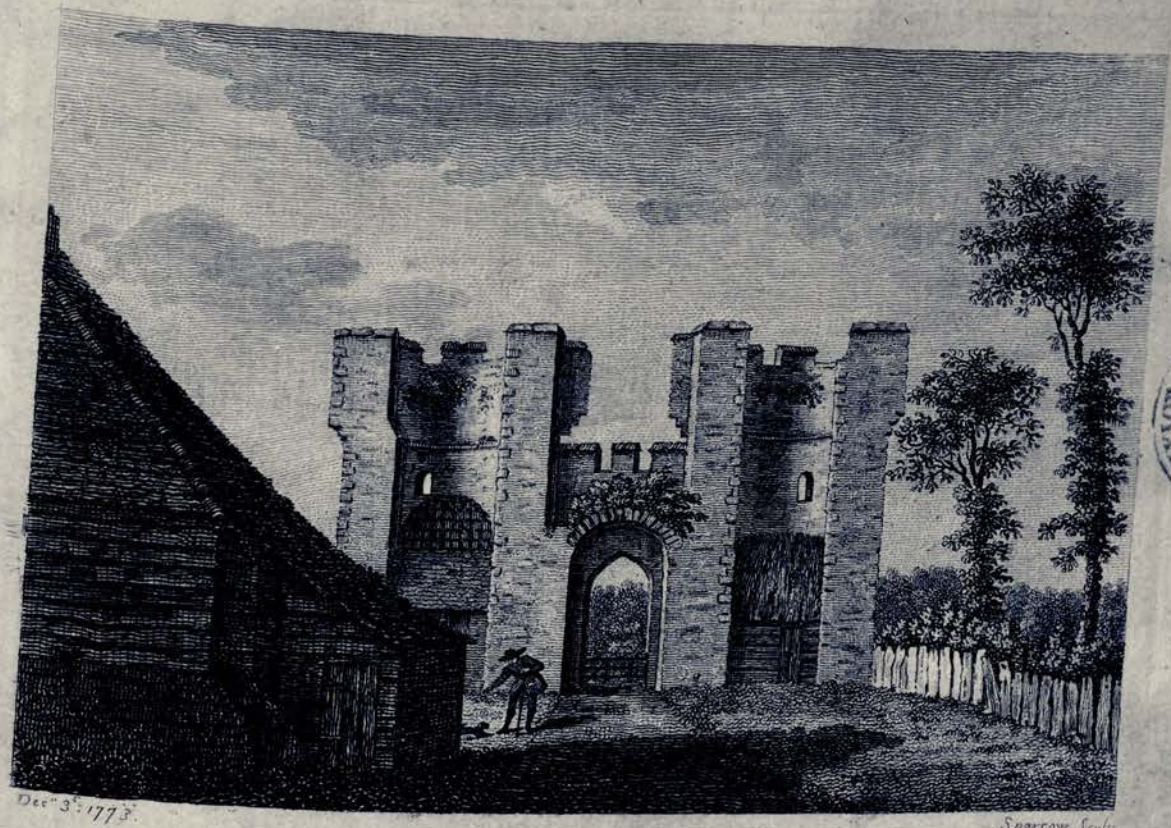
Anno 1553 Sir Thomas Wyat, in his inſurrection againſt queen Mary, attempted to take this caſtle; Kilburne ſays, "the gate was broke open with his "ordinance", but it was ſo well defended by the lord Cobham, its owner, that Sir Thomas was at length obliged to deſiſt.

"The ruins (ſays Harris in his hiſtory of Kent) ſhew it to have been a very "ſtrong place, and the moat round it is very deep; the gatehouſe is ſtill ſtanding, "which is fortified with a portcluſe, or purtcullis, and machecollated; it hath "alſo ſuch kind of towers for its defence, as were uſed in thoſe days."

IN the hiſtory of Rocheſter and its environs, lately publiſhed, there is this note, "We have ſome reaſon to think Sir John Falſtaff of truly comic memory, inha-"bited Cooling caſtle, and that his name was Old Caſtle, as appears in an old "manuſcript of Shakeſpear's Henry the Fourth." The cauſe of this miſtaken notion was, Shakeſpear originally gave the name of Sir John Oldcaſtle to that facetious knight, a character purely the child of his creative fancy; this offending ſome of that family then remaining, queen Elizabeth ordered him to change it, whereupon he called his hero Falſtaff. The diſſimularity of the character of the Sir John Oldcaſtle, who reſided here and ſuffered for his religion, to that of the profligate Sir John Oldcaſtle depicted by Shakeſpear, would beſides ſufficiently prove, they could not both be meant for the ſame perſon, had not the exiſtence of the dramatic knight been univerſally acknowledged fictitious; ſomething of the charge of name is hinted at in the epilogue to the ſecond part of Henry the Fourth, where we meet the following paſſage, perhaps meant as an apology, "When for any thing I know, Falſtaff ſhall die of a-ſweat, "unleſs already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcaſtle died a martyr, "and this is not the man."

The preſent remains conſiſt of a handſome gate fronting the ſouth, flanked by two round towers; on the weſt are the walls of a ſquare fort, ſurrounded by a ditch or moat, formerly ſupplied with water from the Thames, but now almoſt choaked up. This building ſeems to have been independent of the gate, which probably led to the manſion, on the ſite whereof ſtands a farm houſe.

THIS caſtle went with the daughter of the Cobham family to Sir Thomas Whitmore, who ſold it to Frederick Herne, Eſq; from him it was purchaſed by Mr. Thomas Beſt, a brewer at Chatham, whoſe grandſon is the preſent proprietor.



COWLING CASTLE, KENT.

PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the north, or inner ſide of the gate, as ſeen from the farm houſe; from the evenneſs of the wall, and ſome coin ſtones in the angles, it ſeems as if the towers were never intended to be completed; the tradition, which relates that they were thus demoliſhed by Sir Thomas Wyat, could only be credible, had he battered them from within.

This drawing was made anno 1759.

Jan. 20. 1772.

DARTFORD PRIORY, KENT.

DARTFORD lies at the north ſide of the county, by the rivers Darent and Cray, about a mile diſtant from the Thames, and nearly ſix miles weſt of Graveſend.

HERE, about the year 1355, King Edward the Third founded and endowed a fine Nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret. Lambard ſeems to be of opinion here was, before that foundation, a royal houſe. "I read (ſays he) "that in the time of King Henry the Third, Frederick the Emperor ſent hither the Archbiſhop of Colein, accom-"panied with ſundry noble Perſonages, to demaunde Iſabell, the King's ſiſter, to be given to him in marriage: the "which (foraſmuchas the embaſſadours liked the young Lady well) was (after ſuch a ſolemnization as in abſence may "be performed) married unto him at this towne, and then delivered to the Orators to be carried over."

"WHEREBY I make this conjecture, that although there be not in ſtorie mention made of any great building at Dart-"forde, before the time of the Abbay, which was raiſed long after this marriage; yet there was ſome faire houſe of the "King's, or of ſome other, even at that time there; for otherwiſe, I knowe not how to make it a meete place for ſo "honourable an appointment." If any ſuch houſe exiſted, it might probably be given to theſe Nuns. Indeed the charter of Edward the Third, printed in the Monaſticon, recites, among other grants, that of the Manſion-houſe in which the Nuns then dwelt."

THE Prioreſs and Nuns were firſt of the Order of St. Auguſtine, then of St. Dominic, after that Auguſtine; again, at the Diſſolution, Dominicans, but under the government of the Black Friars; and thoſe of Langley, in Hertfordſhire, ſeem to have had that care. According to Kilburn, Bridget, fourth daughter of King Edward the Fourth, was Prioreſs here; as were alſo the daughters of the Lords Scrope and Beaumont. Divers other Ladies of noble families were Prioreſſes and Religious in this houſe, which was nobly endowed.

IN the Monaſticon there is the charter of King Edward the Third, wherein he declares himſelf the founder, and beſtows on this Nunnery the ſite of the Monaſtery, with the Manſion-houſe above-mentioned; and alſo grants and confirms to them diverſe manors, lands, and tenements, in the counties of Kent, Surry, Suſſex, Eſſex, Suffolk, Wiltſhire, London, and Glamorganſhire, with the advowſons of many churches and chapels.

KING RICHARD the Third gives ſeveral manors in Norfolk for the maintenance of a Chaplain to pray for his good eſtate when living, and his ſoul after his deceaſe, with thoſe of the Founders and Benefactors of that Monaſtery; for the Prioreſs and Nuns, with their ſucceſſors; and for the ſouls of all the faithful deſunct, for ever.

DARTFORD PRIORY, KENT.

LAMBARD ſays, becauſe ſome imperfections were found in diverſe of the grants of Edward the Third, "King Edward the Fourth, in the ſeventh yeare of his reign, vouchſafed them a new patent of confirmation and amendment;" but this charter is not among thoſe preſerved in the Monaſticon.

IN the 26th of Henry the Eighth, this Monaſtery appears, according to Dugdale, to have been endowed with 380l. 9s. ob. per annum, Dugdale; or 408l. as the M. S. Valor. Joan Fane, or Vane, the laſt Abbeſs, ſurrendered her Convent, and had a penſion of 66l. 13s. 4d. aſſigned her; at which time there remained 6l. in fees, and 38l. 13s. 4d. in annuities, and the following penſions, viz. to Joane Fane, 66l. 13s. 4d.—Agnes Roper, 6l.—Elizabeth White, Mary Bentham, Katherine Eflyn, Dorothy Sidley, Elizabeth Exume, Maud Frier, Anne Boſome, Alice Davice, Margaret Walner, Agnes Lego, Katherine Clovell, 5l. each—Mary Blower, 4l.—Elianor Woode, Alice Greneſmythe, Catherine Garret, Alice Boſtock, and Elizabeth Seygood, 2l. each. Both Lambard and Kilburne ſay, that King Henry the Eighth, at a conſiderable expence, either built here, or converted the houſe of the Monaſtery into a Royal Manſion.

TANNER ſays, "It was granted to Edm. Mervyn, 36th of Henry the Eighth; but 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, it was with all its lands ſettled upon the Prioreſs and Convent of Langley Regis. Dorman ſaith, Queen Mary reſtored the Nuns at Dartford; but I have not yet met with any record to juſtify that aſſertion."

THE following account of the preſent ſtate of the remains of this Monaſtery was communicated to me in a letter from John Thorpe, Eſq. of Bexley, dated Nov. 9th, 1771: "Saturday laſt, I went and took a particular view of the ruins of Dartford Nunnery, and found, that what remain of it is only a fine gateway, and ſome contiguous building, now uſed as a farm-houſe; the Gateway is now a ſtable for the farmer's horſes, and over it is a large room, ſerving, I ſuppoſe, for a hay-loft. The ſite of the Abbey was where the farmer's garden and ſtack-yard now are, and muſt have been a vaſt pile of building, and doubtleſs very noble, ſuitable to ſuch great perſonages as were members of it, as appears by a great number of foundations of croſs walls, drains, &c. which have been diſcovered. There were, and are to this day, two broad roads, or avenues, leading to the gate; one eaſtward, as you have deſcribed in your view of it, and flanked by the old ſtone-wall on the right hand, from the ſtreet called Water-ſide, which leads down to the creek where the boats and barges come up from the Thames. This was certainly one of the principal avenues from the town to the Abbey. The other is to the weſt, leading into the farm-yard, fronting the arch of the weſt ſide of the Great Tower or Gateway. This way leads from the farm-yard up to the ſide of the hill into the great road to London; and the large hilly field, on the right hand, adjoining the road leading as above, is to this day called the King's Field. This Abbey, and its environs, took up a great extent of land; for on the north-eaſt ſide, fronting this view, were the large gardens and orchards, encompaſſed with the antient ſtone-wall ſtill entire, and more than half a mile round, incloſing a piece of ground of twelve acres, now, and has been for a number of years, rented by gardeners, to ſupply the London markets; and famous for producing the beſt artichokes in England. On the left hand of the road, leading from Water-ſtreet to the eaſt front of the Abbey, are fine meadows, extending from the back-part of the High-ſtreet, up to the Building, or Abbey Farm; and oppoſite the long garden-wall, on the right ſide of the ſaid road, and, without doubt, much more lands, now converted into gardens and tenements, formerly lay open, and belonged to it. Beſides the vicinity of this Abbey to the Thames, the town of Dartford is finely watered by ſtreams from the river Darent, which run through it, and from which it derives its name.

"IT belonged to the Crown in the Reign of James the Firſt, when that King granted it to Robert Earl of Saliſbury, who conveyed it to Sir Edward Darcy, whoſe grandſon, Edward Darcy, Eſq. ſold it to Thomas George, of London, Eſq. He leaving three ſons, Thomas, Nicholas, and Edward; they were all poſſeſſed of it in ſucceſſion, the eſtate being of Knight's ſervice, and not gavelkind tenure. They all died bachelors; and Edward, the youngeſt, by his will deviſed it to his nephew, Robert Mynors, of Hereford ſhire, who bequeathed it to his widow Mary, now the wife of Charles Morgan, Eſq. Member for the county of Brecon, who is now in her right poſſeſſed of it, and the manor of Dartford."

THIS Plate, which gives a north-eaſt View, was drawn anno 1759. The pinnacles, ſhewn on the top of the gateway, have been thrown down, in placing an iron conductor, to prevent accidents from lightning.

THE PRIORY OF DAVYNGTON, NEAR FAVERSHAM, KENT.

On a hill about half a mile weſt of Faverſham, and on the oppoſite ſide of the creek, ſtands the nunnery of Davyngton. It was founded, according to Lambard and Kilburn, by Henry the Second, about the ſecond year of his reign for black nuns, and dedicated to Mary Magdalene; the former ſays, "in "emulation, as it may ſeeme, of that which his immediate predeceſſor king Stephen, had erected at Fa- "verſham itſelf." Southouſe was at firſt alſo of this opinion, for in his Monaſticon Faverſhamienſe, after reciting almoſt verbatim the above paſſage from Lambard, he adds, "but others would have Fulke de "Newnham to be founder thereof: but I am apt to incline, that Fulke de Newnham was rather a bene- "factor than founder thereof." Mr. Southouſe afterwards ſaw ſome writings belonging to Mr. John Hulſe of Newnham, which made him alter his opinion; this circumſtance was tranſcribed from his own copy of his book, into an interleaved Monaſticon formerly belonging to his ſon, Mr. Filmer Southouſe, but now the property of Edward Jacobs, Eſq; of Faverſham; from whence probably it was copied by Mr. Lewis, who, in his antiquities of Faverſham, mentions it as if printed in the Monaſticon Faverſhamienſe, where the contrary as quoted above, is directly aſſerted. Dugdale is ſilent as to the foundation, and Tanner thus doubtfully mentions it, "A benedictine nunnery founded A. D. 1153, as it is ſaid, by "Fulke de Newnham; his authorities, as pointed out in a note, are the M.S. collections of Mr. Nicholas Batteley, and the aforementioned writings of Mr. Hulſe. Indeed the ſcantineſs of its endowments ſeem very unlike a royal foundation, eſpecially made in emulation by ſo munificent a prince as Henry the Second. From theſe writings it appears to have been founded by Fulke de Newnham, in the eighteenth year of king Stephen, A. D. 1153, for the endowment of which, he appropriated to it the church of Newnham. The nuns were ſtiled the nuns of St. Mary Magdalene of Davington, and on account of the ſmallneſs of their eſtate, the poor nuns of Davington: there were here originally twenty-ſix religious, but in the ſeventeenth of Edward the Third, no more than fourteen. Their habit was a black coat, cloak, coul, and vail. Walter Reynolds, archbiſhop of Canterbury, is ſaid, about the year 1326, to have given them rules and ordinances written in the French tongue. Tanner obſerves, they were neither French women, as ſuppoſed by Archdeacon Harpsfield, or Clugniacs, as ſaid by Lewis.

King Henry the Third, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, confirmed to the prioreſs and nuns of this houſe, all that land, with the mill ſtanding thereon, with their other appurtenances in Monketon,

which they have of the gift of Mathew Fitz Hamon at Frith, and all that land with the purtenences in the tenure of Ofpringe, which they have of the gift of Gervaſe de Beſeville; and all that land, with the appurtenances in the ſame tenure, which they have of the gift of Robert de Sylegrave, and Emma his wife; and two acres and a half of land, and ten-pence and two hens of annual rent, with the appurtenences in the ſame tenure of the gift of Hamon and Stephen, the heirs of William de Church; and one meſſuage, with the appurtenances in Weſtbrok, in the ſame tenure of the gift of Walter de Bridge, and 2s. and 7d. of yearly rent, with the appurtenances at Weſtbrok, in the ſame tenure of the gift of Stephen de Girrenges; and 9s. 2d. half-penny; and nine hens and ſeventy eggs of yearly rent, with the appurtenances in the ſame tenure of the gift of Guncelin Fitz Richard; and 2s. and one hen of yearly rent, &c. in the ſame tenure of the gift of Lucy de Hornclyve; and 2s. 6d. and five hens of yearly rent, &c. in the ſame tenure of the gift of Ernulph Fitz Hyroney; and 3s. 4d. and three hens of yearly rent, &c. in the ſame tenure of the gift of Hanger Tayleſer; and 5d. of yearly rent, &c. in the ſame tenure of the gift of William Cook; and all that land, with its appurtenances in the ſame tenure, which they have of the gift of Robert le Wred; and 4s. of yearly rent, &c. in Winchelſey, of the gift of William Fitz Wulven; and half a marc of yearly rent, &c. in Sandwyk, of the gift of Martin Fitz William; and 2s. of rent in the ſame town, of the gift of Thomas de Erchefflag; and 12s. and two geeſe of yearly rent, &c. in the Iſle of Gren, of the gift of Ralph de Wydegate; and 2s. 6d. of rent, &c. in Rommenhale, of the gift of Hamon Pekelyn; and 2s. of rent, &c. in Wye, of the Gift of Oſmand, the ſon of Edward de Tunſtall. Theſe gifts the king ordered, that the prioreſs and nuns ſhould have and hold, with all the liberties and free cuſtoms pertaining to them, and that they and their ſucceſſors, in whatſoever places they have lands, ſhould be for ever quit of ſuits of counties and hundreds, from view of franc-pledge and law-days turn, and from aid of ſheriffs, and all other bailiffs and miniſters of the king. This charter of confirmation is dated the 22d day of April.

In the ſeventeenth of king Edward the Third, A. D. 1343, the prioreſs of nuns preſented a petition to the king, repreſenting, that from their great poverty they were unable to pay the common taxes and aids, without depriving themſelves of their neceſſary ſubſiſtence; whereupon the king iſſued out his writ to the ſheriff of Kent, directing him to make enquiry into the revenues poſſeſſed by the nuns, their number, and whither the facts ſtated in the petition were true; what was the event is no where mentioned. A ſchedule of their income was by the nuns preſented with their petition, part of it is torn off, the remainder is printed in Lewis's antiquities of Faverſham; the particulars which remain in lands, mills, tythes, penſions, and the parſonage of Newnham, amount only to 22l. 13s. 10d. but herein their beſt land is only eſtimated at the yearly rent of one ſhilling per acre, and the worſt at three-pence.

This nunnery is ſaid to have never been diſſolved but in the twenty-ſeventh of Henry the Eighth, to have eſcheated to the crown, it being found before the eſcheator of the county of Kent, that there were neither prioreſs nor nuns, they being all dead before that time, ſo that it fell to the king, tanquam locum profanum et Diſſolutum; this is partly confirmed by Lambard, who ſays, "The name or value is not "read in the regiſter of the general ſuppreſſion of the religious houſes, becauſe (as I have heard) it "eſcheated to the king before that time, or forfeited for not maintaining the due number of nonnes ap-"pointed by the foundation."

In the thirty-eighth of Henry the Eighth, that king ſold it to Sir Thomas Cheyney, and covenanted by his letters patent, to maintain the ſaid Sir Thomas and his heirs in the quiet poſſeſſion thereof, againſt all perſons whatſoever.

His ſon, the lord Cheyney, eighth of Elizabeth, conveyed it to Jo. Bradborn, who, in the tenth of the ſaid reign, alienated it to Avery Giles, whoſe ſon, the twentieth of that queen, ſold it to Mr. Edwards. It went with his daughter in marriage to John Bonte, of Eſſex, Eſq; and from him deſcended to his ſon, whoſe daughter, Mrs. Mary Bonte, carried it to the reverend Mr. John Sherwin, from whom it paſſ'd to his brother's ſon, Mr. William Shirwin of Deptford, and devolved to his only ſon, Mr. John Shirwin, who dying lately, it became the property of his ſon, a minor.

The church or chapel ſtill ſerves as ſuch for the pariſhioners; it is ſmall, but has the appearance of great antiquity, having the arches of its doors and windows circular; that of the chief entrance is decorated with ornaments in the Saxon ſtile; to it there was a cover'd way from the monaſtery, ſo that the nuns could repair to it without going out of doors. The front of the houſe ſeen in this view was part of the antient building. It is now converted into a farm houſe, for which purpoſe it has been repaired, and the preſent windows put in, but the marks, where the old ones were, are ſtill diſtinguiſhable. The only remains beſides theſe, are a part of the cloiſter neatly ceiled with wood, and on the ſouth ſide the great hall or refectory. All the other buildings having being much ſhattered by the blowing up of a powder mill, were many years ago taken down.

The eſtate is a manor, and now and then holds courts; the quit rents are very trifling.

This view was drawn in the year 1758.

1 Oct. 1772 Godfrey fc

DOVER CASTLE, KENT.

(PLATE I.)

THIS caſtle ſtands on a ſteep hill, eaſtward of and overlooking the town of Dover; which hill, towards the ſea, terminates in a high and almoſt perpendicular chalky cliff, variegated with ſamphire, and chequered with horizontal ſtrata of black flints, and is the weſtern extremity of that ridge which, commencing near Deal, forms the South Foreland. Lambard derives its name from the Britiſh word Duſirha, high or ſteep. This derivation is approved of by Camden.

OF the foundation of this fortreſs, the following account is given, in a record extracted ex brevia regis de anno 14 Ed. II. written in old French, and printed in Dugdale's Monaſticon.

"FORTY-SEVEN years before the nativity of Chriſt, Julius Cæſar invaded the Britons, then governed by "Caſſibalanus, and was by them twice repulſed; but in a third attack, being aſſiſted by Androgen, duke of Kent and "London, he vanquiſhed them on Barham Downs, between Dover and Canterbury: nevertheleſs Cæſar, through the "interpoſition of Androgen, permitted Caſſibalanus to retain his kingdom, on condition of paying to the Romans "an annual tribute of a denier for each meſſuage in his land; he likewiſe erected a tower here for the receipt of this "tribute, which tower ſtill remains.

"A. D. 72. Arviragus refuſing to pay this impoſition, fortified the caſtle of Dover with ditches and mines, and "ſtored it with all the neceſſaries for a vigorous defence: whereupon Claudius Cæſar commenced a war with him; but it "was terminated by the marriage of Arviragus with Gemuſſa, daughter of Claudius, and his ſubmiſſion to the payment of "the tribute: he afterwards built the city of Claudiuſceſter, or Glouceſter, which he ſo named in honour of Claudius.

"IN the year 180, King Lucius being converted by Pope Eleutherius, built here a church, wherein was afterwards "placed by Aldalbald, ſon of Ethelbert, twenty-four Secular Canons, who remained here 105 years; but at length, "in the year 696, Withred, king of Kent, thinking his caſtle in danger from theſe Canons, who went in and out at all "hours, and had frequent diſputes with the officers of the garriſon, removed them to the church of St. Martin, in the "town of Dover.

"A. D. 469, King Arthur greatly added to, and improved, this caſtle; particularly building the hall called after his "name; and the chamber for his wife, ſtiled Guaonebour; that is, Guanguara's chamber."

CAMDEN ſays, "the common people dream of its being built by Julius Cæſar; and I conclude it was really "firſt built by the Romans, from thoſe Britiſh bricks in the chapel, which they uſed in their larger ſort of "buildings. When the Roman empire began to haſten to its end, a number of the Tungricans, who were reckoned "amongſt the aids palatine, were placed by them here in garriſon; part of whoſe armour thoſe great arrows ſeem to "have been, which they uſed to ſhoot out of engines like croſs-bows, and which are ſhewn in the caſtle as miracles." He likewiſe mentions an ancient table hung up and kept here, which gave much the ſame account of the foundation, as before recited.

DOVER CASTLE.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, immediately after the battle of Haſtings, marched along the ſea-coaſt to take poſſeſſion of this caſtle, which for a ſhort time made a ſhew of reſiſtance, but on his near approach ſurrendered at diſcretion; when, to intimidate the commanders of other ſtrong holds, he cauſed both the governor, Stephen Aſhburnham (by ſome called a baron) and Allen of Evering, his lieutenant, to be beheaded. After remaining here for about eight days, during which time he directed repairs and additions to be made to the fortifications, he marched directly for London, leaving behind him a ſtrong garriſon, and the ſick and wounded of his army. Shortly after, he deputed the government to his kinſman, John Fiennes, making the office of conſtable hereditary in his family; and, in order to defray the expences of a ſufficient garriſon for the defence of this important place, he gave him, according to Lambard, fifty-ſix, Kilburn ſays 126, and the Sandwich Manuſcript has it 115, knights' fees of land. This gift likewiſe enabled him to complete ſome works already begun, and alſo to make conſiderable additions to this fortreſs.

THESE eſtates, Fiennes, according to Kilburn, afterwards diſtributed, in the following parcels, to eight knights, who were to act as his lieutenants, and were bound by their tenure not only to contribute towards the maintenance of 1000 men, and to keep in repair their ſeveral allotted towers and bulwarks, but alſo annually to perform the perſonal ſervice of ward for the times here ſpecified.

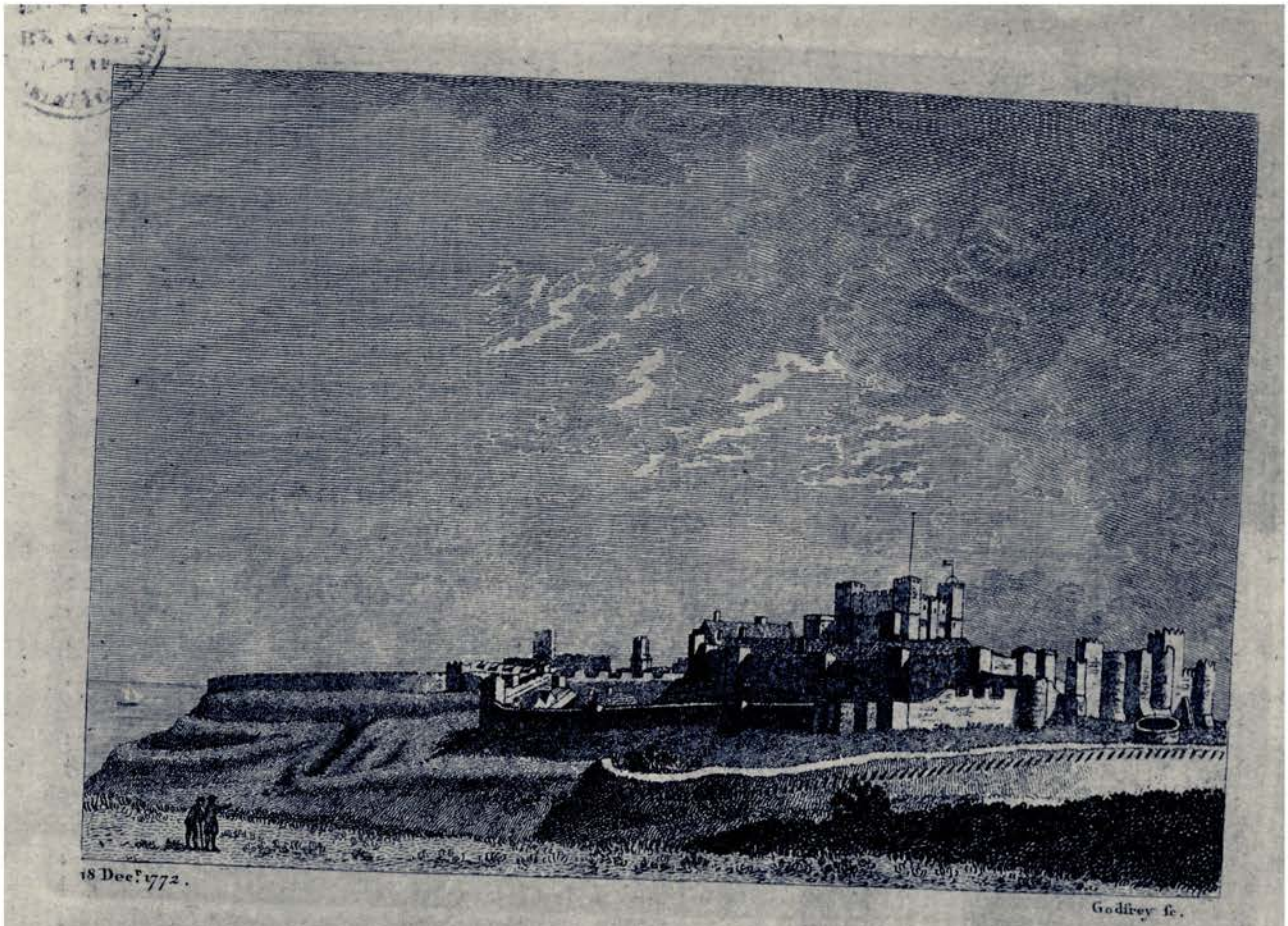
Sir William of Albrance had twenty-one knights fees, and warded twenty-eight weeks.
Sir William of Arſick had eighteen knights fees, and warded twenty-four weeks.
Sir Fulbert of Dover had fifteen knights fees, and warded twenty weeks.
Sir Jeffery Peverell had fourteen knights fees, and warded twenty weeks.
Sir William Mamouth had twenty-four knights fees, and warded thirty-two weeks.
Sir Robert Porthe had twelve knights fees, and warded twenty-four weeks.
Sir Hugh Crevecœur had five knights fees, and warded twenty-four weeks.
Sir Adam Fitzwilliams had ſix knights fees, and warded twenty-four weeks.

KING JOHN afterwards took this caſtle into his own hands, giving a compenſation to the heir of Fiennes; and in the reign of Henry the Third, anno 1260, Hubert de Burgh, then conſtable, prevailed on that king to change the perſonal ſervice for a payment of ten ſhillings laid on the land, for every warder wherewith it was chargeable. This new rent was called caſtle ward, and was applied to the hiring and maintaining of many ſworn wardens or officers. It continued thus till the thirty-ſecond of Henry the Eighth, when an act of parliament was paſſed, enacting the annexed clauſes: "That the owners of lands holden of the caſtle of Dover, who were bound by their tenures to pay rents "at the ſaid caſtle, upon great penalties, called ſurſizes, ſhould for the future pay the ſame rents to the king in the "Exchequer, on the day of Simon and Jude, or within fifteen days after, on pain of paying double the ſum. That any "one bound to build, or repair, ſhould do it accordingly. During the time the king held any of the lands for wardſhip, "or premier ſeiſin, no rent was to be paid for caſtle ward to Dover. A hundred and ſixty pound ſhould be quarterly "paid every year to the conſtable of the caſtle at Dover, at the common hall, in the city of Canterbury, by the king's "general receiver, to diſcharge officers and ſoldiers; and that the conſtable of Dover caſtle ſhould ſurvey and control the "keepers and chief officers of the caſtles, block-houſes and bulwarks, in Kent and Suſſex, and all officers, ſoldiers and "munition there."

THIS caſtle was, according to Matthew Paris, ſtiled the very lock and key of the kingdom; and indeed the Conqueror ſeemed to think no leſs of it; for when he agreed with Harold in Normandy for the poſſeſſion of the crown of England, after the death of Edward the Confeſſor, he particularly ſtipulated that he ſhould deliver up to him this caſtle, with the well therein. Soon after the Conqueſt, when he for a while returned to Normandy, the Kentiſhmen being grievouſly oppreſſed by his regents, Odo and Fitzoſborn, ſent to Euſtace, earl of Boulogne, to aſſiſt them in ſurprizing the caſtle. This he in vain attempted with a powerful fleet, and was obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs. King Stephen, in the contention between him and the empreſs *Maud* for the crown of England, procured it to be delivered up to him by Walkelm, the governor thereof; and anno 1066, when Lewis the dauphin of France came hither, at the inſtigation of the pope, and by the invitation of the barons, and had made himſelf maſter of moſt of the caſtles in the ſouthern counties, his father hearing that he had not got poſſeſſion of Dover caſtle, ſwore by St. James's arm, he had not gained a foot of land in England. He therefore eſſayed to obtain it from Hubert de Burgh, the governor; firſt by ſolicitations and promiſes, and afterwards by force; in both of which he proved equally unſucceſsful. In his attack he cut a trench from the poſtern gate right down to the river, which has ſince been called the Port Dike.

IT was in the keeping of the barons during their conteſt with King Henry the Third; and ſuch was their idea of its importance, and fear of its falling into the hands of that monarch, that when he had invited, and was viſited by, his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, then king of the Romans, they would ſuffer neither the earl, any of his retinue, nor even the king himſelf, to enter its gates. During part of this reign it was in the poſſeſſion of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, who held it till his death. Hither he uſed to ſend his priſoners of war; and here he kept confined Edward the king's ſon, who afterwards reigned by the name of Edward the Firſt. This prince, by the aſſiſtance of Roger Mortimer, having made his eſcape, after the defeat of the earl, attacked and (by the help of ſome priſoners, who made themſelves maſters of the great tower) took the caſtle, wherein was Guy, the earl's ſon, whom he left priſoner; but who ſoon found means to bribe his keepers and eſcape.

This drawing was made in the year 1762.



18 Dec.r 1772.

Godfrey fc.

DOVER CASTLE, KENT.

(PLATE 2.)

THE former plate repreſented the weſt ſide of the caſtle: this exhibits its appearance when viewed from the north, and ſhews the amazing aſſemblage of embattled walls, towers, dikes, and mounts, conſtructed for its defence; increaſed during the preceding and laſt war, by the addition of ſeveral batteries, on which cannon are mounted. Theſe occupy near thirty acres of ground. From the ſouth ſide of the caſtle, where the cliff meaſures three hundred and twenty feet in perpendicular height, the coaſt of France and the church of Calais are, in a clear day, plainly viſible to the naked eye. Indeed its elevated ſituation, commanding ſo extenſive a proſpect, was deemed by the Romans, a proper ſpot for the erection of a pharos or watch-tower; and they accordingly conſtructed one there; the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen, at the weſt end of a ruined church, ſaid to have been founded by King Lucius.

THIS caſtle, beſides the keep or dungeon built by King Henry the Second, had two ſubterranean ſally-ports, whoſe outlets were called barbacans; likewiſe ſeveral others of the ordinary faſhion, and ſeventeen towers; all named either from their builders, the perſons who by their tenures were bound to keep them in repair, or after the officers to whoſe care the ſeparate cuſtody of them was entruſted. All theſe are particularly deſcribed in a curious manuſcript hiſtory of this place, written by William Darrel, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, quoted by Harris: there were likewiſe ſeveral wells, of which only two remain; one in the keep two hundred and fifty feet in depth; and alſo a reſervoir capable of holding ninety tons of water.

FOR the regular government of the place, and ſupply of the exigencies of the garriſon, here were the following officers and artificers: a commiſſary; lieutenant; marſhal; a learned ſteward; clerk of the exchequer; a gentleman porter, and four yeomen porters; a ſerjeant at arms; border; a ſerjeant of the

admiralty, being anciently the marſhal's deputy; ſerjeants to arreſt, and other ſerjeants to ſerve proceſſes; a ſerjeant of the artillery; an armourer, ſmith, plumber, carpenter, and two warreners; alſo a prieſt, whoſe houſe was called Cocklecoe; all theſe had particular ſalaries. All civil cauſes were here heard before the conſtable or lord warden; the caſtle being extrajudicial, or independent both of the corporation of Dover and the county of Kent; a market was likewiſe kept for the convenience of the garriſon, whoſe compliment was a thouſand foot and one hundred horſe.

THE buildings here have ſeveral times fallen into decay; and at different periods undergone ſeveral thorough repairs. In the time of Henry the Fourth, anno 1406, Sir Thomas Erpingham, then conſtable, cauſed a ſurvey to be made, and reſtored all the towers and other ruined walls of the caſtle. Ten thouſand pounds were expended on it by King Edward the Fourth; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that princeſs not only beſtowed ſeveral conſiderable ſums out of her privy purſe on its reparation, but alſo applied to that purpoſe, part of the money raiſed in the twenty-third year of her reign, by act of parliament, for the cleanſing and deepening the harbour.

WAR, time, weather, and neglect have, however, much impaired the ancient parts of this fortreſs. In the year 1722, fifteen hundred French priſoners were confined in the keep; when, Dr. Stukeley ſays, the timber and floors were demoliſhed and taken away. It has ſince, I believe, been uſed for the ſame ſervice, probably with like conſequences: and laſt winter, i. e. 1771, an hundred feet of the ſouth-weſt or outer wall, next the town, fell down; and about the ſame time, the chalky foundation of the exterior wall of a battery, formerly called Somerſet Mount, was ſo damaged by the weather, that the guns were removed: the former has been repaired; but for this work, the round tower, commonly called the Mill, was pulled down, to the great detriment of the general appearance of the caſtle.

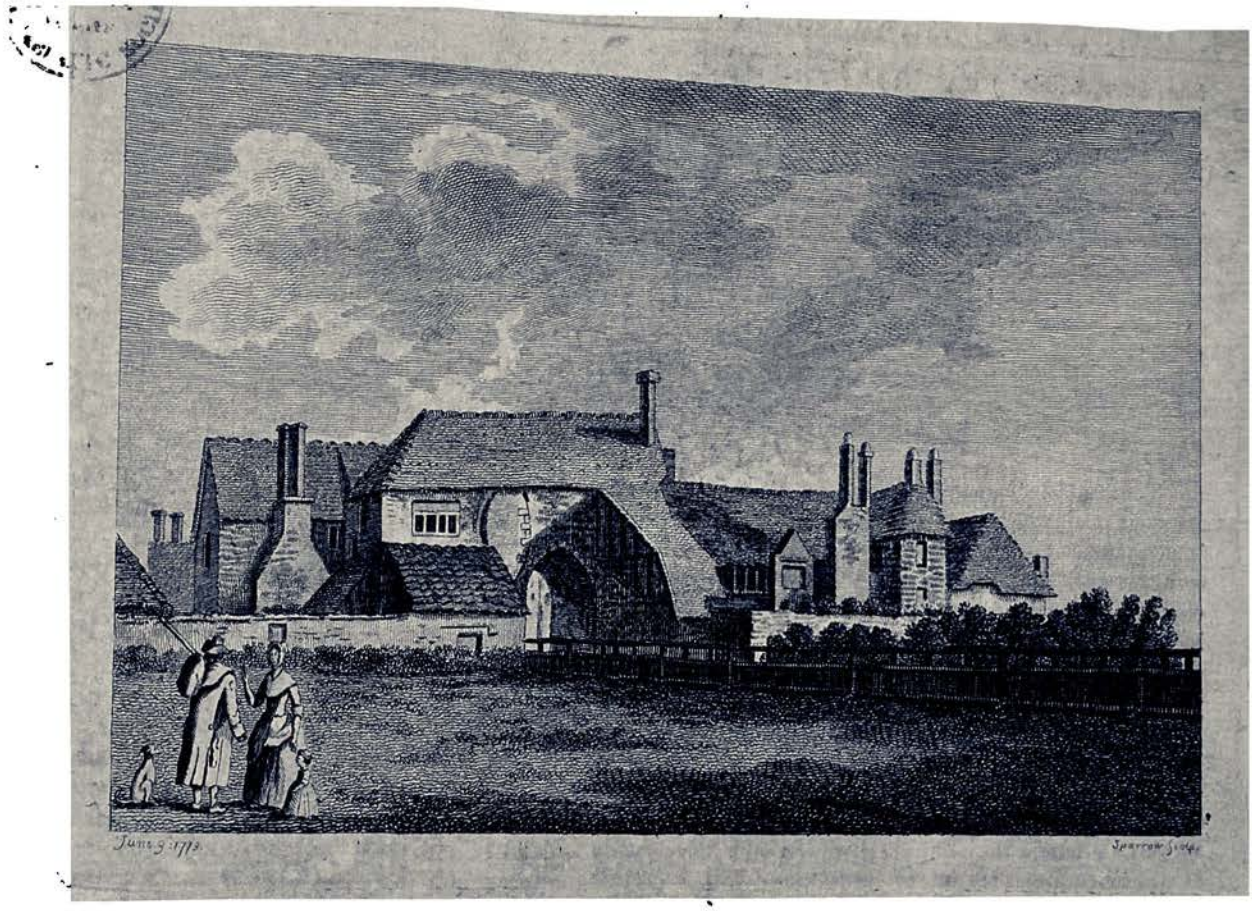
THIS place was ſurprized for the parliament in 1642. The particulars are thus related by Ruſhworth: "One Mr. Drake, a merchant, employed for ſecuring of Dover Caſtle for the parliament, on Sunday the "twenty-firſt of Auguſt, in the dead of the night, taking about half a ſcore other townſmen with him, "climbed up the rock, carrying with them muſquets ready charged, and drew up ſcaling-ladders after "them, and ſo got all ſafe and unperceived over the caſtle-wall, and then marched down to the corps de "garde; where they found but four men; which were ſo daunted with their unexpected appearing, and "apprehending they might be followed with a greater number, ſubmitted, and yielded up their arms "without reſiſtance: then Drake and his party went up to the gentleman porter, and demanded the "keys of the gates for the uſe of the king and parliament, telling him they had a warrant ſo to do; "and he refuſing, they threatened to break open the door and ſhoot him; ſo at laſt he ſurrendered the "keys, and they turned out the firſt they met; and, there not being above twenty men in the caſtle, "in a little time they left none there but themſelves; and immediately diſpatched an expreſs to the earl "of Warwick, who ſent them fifty muſqueteers, and the city of Canterbury forty more."

IN June, 1648, Sir Richard Hardres, at the head of two thouſand men, endeavoured to recover it for the king: he firſt poſſeſſed himſelf of the block-houſes in the town, with the ammunition and ordnance therein depoſited, and then fired five hundred ſhot at the caſtle; but on the arrival of Colonel Rich he fled with ſuch precipitation, that he left behind him his artillery and ſtores.

THE office of conſtable of the caſtle, generally joined with that of warden of the Cinque-ports, has been always beſtowed on perſons eminent for their rank or abilities; and more than once on ſome of the royal family.

TRAVELLERS viſiting this place were formerly ſhewn the arms mentioned by Camden; great caſks of wine, as thick as treacle through age; petrified ſalt; two very old keys and a braſs horn, deemed enſigns of the authority of the conſtable: likewiſe a braſs gun, twenty-two feet long, caſt, as appears from an inſcription on the breech, by Jan Tolhys of Utrecht, 1544, and ludicrouſly ſtiled Queen Elizabeth's pocket-piſtol.

This drawing was made in 1762.



FAVERSHAM ABBEY, KENT.

PLATE L.

This Abbey was founded and endowed by King Stephen and Maud his Queen, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th years of his reign, A.D. 1147, 1148 and 1149, for the ſalvation of his ſoul, the ſoul of Maud his wife, and of Euſtachius their ſon; alſo for the ſouls of their other children, and of his predeceſſors Kings of England. It was dedicated to the honour of our Holy Saviour.

The building being finiſhed, the King placed therein Cluniac Monks from the Abbey of Bermondſey in Surry, the Monks of that Order being then in high eſtimation for their ſanctity, and the ſtrictneſs of their rules; but Stephen, unwilling that this his foundation ſhould be ſubordinate to a foreign Abbey, for ſuch that of Cluni was, obtained abſolutions from Peter, the Abbot of Cluni, and the Prior of St. Mary's of Charity, to which Bermondſey was a cell, whereby Clarembald and the twelve Monks who came with him were releaſed from their oath of obedience to thoſe houſes. Theſe letters were read by Theobald, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, when he gave his benediction to the firſt Abbot, at which ſolemnity the Queen was preſent; whoſe attention to the finiſhing of this Houſe was ſuch, that whilſt it was building, ſhe frequently kept her Court at the Abbey of St. Auguſtine's in Canterbury, that ſhe might be near at hand to viſit the works, and haſten their completion. Hither ſhe uſed to ſend for the Monks of Chriſt-church to celebrate divine ſervice to her, ſilence having been impoſed on thoſe of St. Auguſtine's.

As this Abbey was a Royal Foundation, the Abbots held their eſtates in Chief, or per Baroniam, and were accordingly called to Parliament, particularly 12 times in the reigns of Edward I. and II. but never after; for, according to Mr. Selden, about the end of that reign, many of the inferior Abbots before ſummoned were left out, or excluded by diſcharge.

The endowments of this Monaſtery were great and various. From the King they held the Royal Manor of Faverſham, which in Domeſday-book is thus regiſtered: K. William holds Faverſham for ſeven ſolins, which defends itſelf. The land is ſeventeen carrucates, two in demeſne. There are thirty villeins, with forty borderers. They have four and twenty carrucates. There are five ſervants, and one mill of 20 ſhillings, and two acres of meadow, a wood for an hundred hogs, and of the paſture of wood 31s. 4d. a mercate of four pounds, and two ſalt-works of 3s. 2d. and in the city of Canterbury three houſes of twenty pence pertaining to this manor. In the whole value, in the time of K. Edward, it was worth ſixty pounds five ſhillings at leaſt, and afterwards ſixty pounds; it is now worth eighty pounds.

The Villeins here mentioned took their appellation from Villinus, a Farmer or Villager, and were either Villeins Regardant, that is, annexed to particular eſtates, as was probably the caſe in thoſe here mentioned; or in groſs, or at large, and transferrable independently from one owner to another. Villeins could not leave their Lord without his permiſſion; and if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action, like beaſts or any other chattels. They held, indeed, ſmall portions of land for their ſupport; but it was at

the mere will of the Lord, who might diſpoſſeſs them whenever he pleaſed; and for this they were bound to perform the meaneſt ſervices, and theſe *uncertain* both as to time and quantity. A Villein could acquire no property either in land or goods; but if he purchaſed either, the Lord might enter upon them, ouſt the Villein, and ſeize them for his own uſe, unleſs he contrived to diſpoſe of them again before the Lord ſeized them. This bondage deſcended to the children of Villeins, who were in the ſame ſtate of ſlavery with their parents. The law, however, protected their lives and limbs, as being the King's ſubjects, ſo that their Lord might not kill or maim them, though he might beat them with impunity. Nor had a female of this order, called a Neiſe, any appeal in caſe the Lord violated her by force: From this ſtate of ſlavery they might, however, be enfranchiſed either by deed of manumiſſion from their Lord, or by his commencing a law-ſuit, or binding himſelf in a bond to them.

THE Borderers are ſaid to have been a ſtill lower claſs, if that can poſſibly be. They had a bord, or cottage, with a ſmall parcel of land aſſigned them, on condition of their ſupplying their Lord with poultry, eggs, and other ſmall proviſions for his board. The ſervants were ſervile tenants or bondſmen, thought by ſome to be the ſame with Villeins in groſs.

FROM the Queen this Abbey received the manor of Teringes, which was probably afterwards exchanged for ſome other lands, as it does not appear in the eſtimate at the Diſſolution; alſo an eſtate purchaſed of Fulk de Nuenham, called Bordfield and Kingdowne; beſides which divers private perſons enriched it with lands, mills, houſes, and legacies in money.

THEY had the chapels of Boctón under Blean, with the annexed chapel of Herne Hill, and in part the church of Preſton in Faverſham. Beſides all theſe, it had a benefaction from Godfrey de Bologne, which, though of itſelf of ſmall apparent value, yet brought the Monks many rich offerings. This was a piece of wood pretended to have been part of the true Croſs.

THEY had all the immunities uſually granted to Religious Houſes, except exemption from the Archiepiſcopal authority; for they were ſubordinate both to the Archbiſhop and the Archdeacon and his Official. They had the privilege of Sanctuary, of Sepulture, and of granting Letters of Fraternity; but whether the Sanctuary extended to more than 40 days, is not certain; and their eſtates were exempted from the juriſdiction of the High Admiral of England.

BY the privilege of Sanctuary, any Felon taking ſhelter in their Monaſtery, or its Precincts, ſent notice to the Coroner, who thereupon repaired to him, when the Felon took the following Oath: "Hear ye this, ye Juſtices, or, O ye Coroners! I will go out of the kingdom of Eng-"land, and will not return thither again without the leave of our Lord the King, or of his heirs. So God me help!" Whereupon the Coroner aſſigned to the Felon a certain port, whither he might freely repair, and whereat he ſhould take ſhipping, to which he was inſtantly to ſet out by the neareſt high-road; and, as a token of his being under the protection of the Church, he carried in his hand a Croſs. When arrived at the port, he was to embark within two tides; and if he could not procure a paſſage, or the wind was contrary, he was every day to go into the ſea up to his knees, as a token of eſſaying to paſs over; and if, in the courſe of forty days from his firſt taking ſanctuary, he could not get a paſſage, he was then obliged to return again to the Church or Monaſtery, and to go through the whole ceremony anew. By a law made in the reign of Henry VIII. it was enacted, that immediately after the confeſſion of any Felon taking Sanctuary, the Coroner ſhould cauſe to be marked with a hot iron, on the brawn of the thumb of his right hand, the letter A, to the intent it might be known he had abjured the realm. This right of Sanctuary extended alſo to Parochial Churches and Church-yards. Any Officer of Juſtice, or others, forcing one of theſe abjured Felons from their Sanctuary, or ſeizing or killing them on the highway, was, by the ordination of Archbiſhop Boniface, ſubject to all the penalties of Sacrilege.

OF their Franchiſe of Sepulture they made great advantages, as under the notion of the extraordinary ſanctity of their Convent, ſuperſtitious perſons paid great ſums for burial-places there.

THE granting Letters of Fraternity was another device, by which they gained much money, pretending that the purchaſers thereof were made partakers, both during their lives and after their deaths, of the Maſſes, Oriſons, Faſts, Alms, and other pious deeds of the Brethren of that Houſe.

AT the Diſſolution the Revenues of this Monaſtery were eſtimated at 286l. 12s. 6d. and in the 30th of Henry VIII. it was ſurrendered by John the Abbot, and eight Monks, to Richard Leyton, Archdeacon of Buckingham. The Abbot had a penſion of 100 marks per ann. granted him, and the Monks an annuity of four or five pounds each. The 31ſt of Hen. VIII. the ſite was granted to Sir Thomas Cheyney and his heirs, who conveyed it five years afterwards to Thomas Arden; whoſe cruel murder, by the contrivance of his wife, is related at length in Holling-ſhead's Chronicle, and has furniſhed ſubject to two plays; one of ancient date, annually repreſented at Faverſham, the other written by Mr. Lillo. From Arden it came to —— Appleford, and from his deſcendant to Sir George Sonds, of Lees Court.

Mr. JACOB, in his Hiſtory of Faverſham, ſays, "Although the greateſt part of theſe eſtates were, ſoon after the diſſolution of the Abbey, "diſpoſed of to different perſons; yet the manor and the moſt conſiderable part of the ſite and it's demeſnes continued in the Crown until the "reign of K. Charles I. who in his fifth year granted them to Sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham Caſtle, Maſter of the Rolls, by whoſe will they "came to his ſon John Diggs, Eſq; who ſoon after conveyed them to Sir George Sondes, Knight of the Bath, afterwards created Baron of "Throwleigh, Viſcount Sondes, and Earl of Faverſham; upon whoſe death they deſcended to his only ſurviving daughter Catherine, married "to Lewis Lord Rockingham, afterwards Earl of Rockingham, whoſe eldeſt ſon George Lord Sondes dying in his father's life-time, they "came on the death of his grandfather to the Right Honourable Lewis Earl of Rockingham, who in 1745, dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded "by his brother Thomas, Earl of Rockingham; upon whoſe deceaſe, which happened ſoon after, the preſent Right Honourable Lewis Lord "Sondes became the poſſeſſor of them."

THIS View was drawn Anno 1756.

FAVERSHAM ABBEY, KENT.

PLATE II.

The following Account of the Buildings of this Houſe is given by Mr. Lewis, in his Hiſtory thereof:

By the little that now remains of the building of this Abbey, which is only two gatehouſes, and a little oratory or chapel, one would gueſs it to be but of a mean and clumſey ſtructure. At the outer gate was the porter's lodge, and the almonry or aumbry, wherein poor and impotent people were relieved by the charity of the Abbey, or rather of thoſe good people who made the Religious of this Houſe their truſtees to diſpoſe of their alms. The oratory or chapel belonging to this aumbry, whither the poor people here relieved uſed to reſort to perform their devotions, is yet ſtanding in the Little Meadow, and converted into a ſtable. The porter's lodge is yet a dwelling-houſe.

Mr. Southouse tells us, that in the ſacriſtie ſtood the Abbey-church, but that it is ſo totally demoliſhed, that there is not ſo much as a ſtone or underpinning left, to inform poſterity whereabouts it ſtood. This has tempted me to think, that there was really no other church within the precincts of the Abbey beſides the chapel above-mentioned, whither the Convent uſed to reſort for their private devotions; and that for their more ſolemn religious ſervices they made uſe of the church of our Lady of Charity, the pariſh-church, which ſtands juſt by the precincts of the Abbey. Robert Fale, ſometime of the town of Faverſham, of whom was purchaſed Poynings Marſh, and thirty-five acres of land in Ewel Field, by his laſt will bequeaths his body to be buried in the Monaſtery of Faverſham, in the chapel of Pietre-Rood there; which ſeems to intimate as if this chapel was the only place in the Monaſtery dedicated to the uſe of religious worſhip. Here very probably were likewiſe buried the bodies of King Stephen, and Maude his Queen, the founders of this Abbey, and of Prince Euſtace their ſon. But of this I pretend not to be certain.

Our Annaliſt John Stow tells us, that at the diſſolution of the Abbey the King's body, for the gain of the lead wherein it was coffined, was caſt into the river; meaning, I ſuppoſe, by the river, the brackiſh creek into which a ſpring or nail-bourne from Oſpringe falls, after it has run about two miles, at Faverſham, where running by the precincts of the Abbey it paſſes into the ſea. If this be true, I ſuppoſe the like impious affront was offered to the aſhes of the Queen and Prince for the ſame reaſon. This is not the only inſtance of the ill effects of avarice at this time, which tempted ſome men to go beyond their commiſſion, or rather to act without any, to ſatisfy a greedy humour. For this, in a petition to King Edward VI. from the Commiſſioners ſeveral years after, I find a complaint made, that the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, near Dover, and the church of the ſame, were taken down by John Boule, without commiſſion; and that the ſame John Boule had then in his hands the church-yard of St. John's Church in Dover, with the ſtones of that and two other churches, viz. St. Martin's and St. Nicholas, which were then demoliſhed. This is the only inſtance that I have met with, if even this may be depended on, of the graves of the dead being plundered at that time.

NEXT was the Firmary, or building where thoſe of the Convent were laid who were ſick. It was puniſhable for any to eat in this place who was not ſolemnly deſigned for it.

THE Refectory or Hall, called alſo the Fraytoure, where the Monks uſed to dine and ſup. Thus is one of theſ Halls deſcribed in Pierce the Plowman's Creed:

An halle for an hygh Kynge, an houſhold to holden,
With brode bordes abouten ybenched well clene,
With wyndoes of gloas wrought as a chirche.

Mr. SOUTHOUSE tells us, that in his time this building remained entire, and that on the north door was this inſcription in Old Engliſh characters: "Jeſus Chriſt have mercy on us!" but that Sir George Sondes quite demoliſhed it before the year 1676.

ON the Eaſt part of this Refectory ſtood the Abbot's lodge, as ſhould ſeem by its convenient ſituation for the ſuperviſing that place. In Mr. Southouſe's time an ancient chamber or two of this building were yet remaining, whoſe roofs were cieled with oaken wainſcot, after the manner of ſome chancels. On the Weſt ſide of this Refectory ſtood a building of ſtone, which opened with two doors into the Refectory, and with another into the cloſe Northward, which Mr. Southouſe gueſſed to be the Interlocutory or Parlour, whither the Monks uſed to retire after meals.

THE Kitchen, which is now totally raſed, ſtood, Mr. Southouſe ſays, contiguous to the well, and in it there was a mantle-piece of timber 30 feet in length. The foundation of it was of ſtone, which was dug up in the year 1652, to help pave the broad ſtreet in the town, commonly called Court Street; and as the labourers were digging, an arched vault under ground was diſcovered, which ſerved as a drain or ſewer to convey the water or ſullage from the kitchen.

THERE was likewiſe a room, called the Calefactory, where the Monks uſed to warm themſelves. To this purpoſe Robert Fale aforementioned deviſed by his will, dated 21 Henry VIII. eight loads of wood a-year for the uſe of the Monks in this place.

BESIDES theſe buildings, there was the Bake-houſe, Malt-houſe, Brew-houſe, and Cellar, the tattered ſkeletons of ſome of which Mr. Southouſe ſays were in being in his time.

THE Stables belonging to the Abbey ſtood in the place now called the Abbey Cloſe, at ſome diſtances from the other offices. Among theſe was one called the Palfrey Stable, which was for the pads and ſaddle-horſes of the Abbot. This ſtable, Mr. Southouſe ſays, ſtood on the ground where Sir George Sondes built the farm-houſe that now is.

THERE was alſo a room for a Library, in which Leland tells us were theſe following Manuſcripts:

Rabani [Mauri] *ſuper Matthæum.*
Enchyridion *Xyſti.*
Præfectinus ſuper Libros Sententiarum.
Giraldi Cambrenſis Topographia [Hiberniæ]
Iidius Solinus [Polyhiſtor, ſeu de Mirabilibus Mundi]
Chronicon *Gulielmi Meldunenſis.*
Epiſtola *Othonis* Monachi *de Inventione Corporis S.*
Milburgæ Micarcula quæ Autore Deo.

THE following Liſt of Abbots is given in Mr. Jacob's Hiſtory of Faverſham, and is, he ſays, more correct than any that hath appeared, being improved from the Records of the Town:

1. Clarembald, — — — 1147
2. Guericus, — — 1178
3. Algarus, — — 1188
4. Nicholas, — — 1214
5. Geoffroy, — — — 1237
6. Peter de Lindeſtede, — — 1244
7. Joh. de Hoſapuldre, — — 1267
8. Peter de Erdcloſe, alias Hardeſlo, 1270
9. Peter de Rodmerſham, — — 1272
10. John de Romenhale, — — 1274
11. Oſward de Eſtry, — — 1275
12. Geofroy de Broton, — — 1292
13. Clement, — — 1305
14. Thomas de Wengham, — 1319
15. John de Lye, — — 1326
16. John, — — — 1355
17. William de Maydeſtan, — — 1363
18. Robert de Faverſham — 1369
19. Robert de Elham, — — 1400
20. John de Chartham, — — 1427
21. Walter Gore, — — 1458
22. Joh. Shepey, alias Caſtlocke, — 1499
Who reſigned the Abbey.

THIS View repreſents the Northernmoſt Gate, as viewed from the South; it was drawn Anno 1758. This Gate was lately taken down.

1 Sept.r 1772

Godfrey fc.

HALLING HOUSE, KENT.

THIS was one of the four houſes formerly belonging to the biſhops of Rocheſter: it is pleaſantly ſituated on the weſtern banks of the river Medway, about three miles ſouth of Rocheſter.

WHETHER or by whom it was built is not known; that the biſhops of Rocheſter had a houſe here, in the time of King Henry the Second, appears from the following ſtory, related by Godwyn, in the Life of Richard, then archbiſhop of Canterbury.

"THE end of this man is thus reported, how that being aſleep at his manor of Wrotham, there ſeemed to "come unto him a certaine terrible perſonage, demanding of him who he was; whereupon, when for fear, the "archbiſhop anſwered nothing; thou are he (quoth the other) that haſt deſtroied the goods of the church, and I "will deſtroy thee from of the earth: this having ſaid he vaniſhed away. In the morning betime, the archbiſhop "got him up, and taking his journey toward Rocheſter, related this fearful viſion unto a friend of his by the way.

"HE had no ſooner told the tale, but he was token ſodainly with a great cold and ſtiſneſſe in his limmes, "ſo that they had much ado to get him ſo farre as Halling, a houſe belonging to the biſhop of Rocheſter; there "he took to his bed, and being horribly tormented with the cholike and other greefs until the next day, the "night following the ſixteenth of February, he gave up the ghoſt, anno 1183. His body was carried to "Canterbury and honourably interred in the Lady Chappell."

LAURENTIUS DE SANCTO MARTINO, chaplain and councellor to King Henry the Third, ſome time reſided at this place. Harris, author of the Hiſtory of Kent, was poſſeſſed of an ancient deed, executed here by that biſhop, who was conſecrated in the year 1250, and died in 1274.

HALLING-HOUSE, KENT.

KILBURN, in his Survey, ſays this houſe was built by Hamo de Heth, confeſſor to King Edward the Second, and biſhop of this dioceſe. But herein he is miſtaken, as is evident, not only from the aforementioned anecdotes, but alſo from the account given by Godwyn, in his Life of that prelate; wherein he ſays, "He built much at "Halling, the yeere 1323; to wit, the hall and high front of the biſhop's place there, now ſtanding: reedified "the wall at Holborough, near unto it, and repaired the reſt of the buildings in the ſame houſe."

THIS is likewiſe confirmed by the ingenious Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, who dwelt ſome time in this manſion; withbut this difference; that he ſays it was a mill which the biſhop rebuilt at Holborough; and more clearly expreſſes, that this biſhop, beſides erecting the parts here mentioned, repaired the other buildings of Halling Houſe; which Godwyn, by his manner of wording, has made ſomewhat obſcure and doubtful.

WHEN Harris wrote his Hiſtory of this county, which was publiſhed anno 1719, many fragments of this houſe were ſtanding; particularly the chapel, part of the hall, and a gate, with the arms of the ſee of Rocheſter in ſtone.

ITS ſtate, in the year 1759, when this drawing was taken, may be better collected from the view, than expreſſed by words. It has ſince been totally deſtroyed for the ſake of the materials.

THERE was, likewiſe, remaining here, till about the year 1720, in a niche over the outſide of the chief door, a ſtone ſtatue of Hamo de Hethe, dreſſed in his epiſcopal robes; about two feet high, and elegantly finiſhed. It was then blown down by a ſtorm, but luckily eſcaped damage by falling upon ſome graſs; and was, by the late Doctor Thorpe, of Rocheſter, preſerved and preſented to Doctor Atterbury, then biſhop of that ſee.

CLOSE to it ſtands the pariſh-church, which is, likewiſe, here delineated. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; is in the dioceſe and deanery of Rocheſter, a vicarage, and valued in the king's books at ſeven pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence per annum.

THE manor of Halling or Haling, which in Saxon ſignifies the wholeſome low place or meadow, was granted to the ſee of Rocheſter, according to Lambard, (Harris has it, to the priory of that town) anno 838, by Ecgbert, king of Kent. Of the witneſſing this deed, the former of theſe writers mentions this curious particular. "I have "ſeen (ſays he) in an auncient booke, containing the donations to the ſee of Rocheſter, collected by Ernulphus, "the biſhop there, and intituled Textus de Eccleſia Roffenſi, a Chartre of Ecgbert (the fourth chriſtened "king of Kent) by the which he gave to Dioram, the biſhop of Rocheſter, tenne plough landes in Halling, "together with certaine denes in the weald or common wood. To the which chartre, there is (amongſt others) "the ſubſcription of Jeanbert, the archbiſhop; and of one Heathbert, a king of Kent alſo, as he is in that booke "tearmed: which thing I rote for two ſpeciall cauſes; the one to ſhewe, that about that age, there were at one "time in Kent, more kings than one. The other to manifeſt and ſet forth the manner of that time, in ſigning and "ſubſcribing of deedes and chartres, a faſhion much different from the inſealing, that is uſed in theſe our daies: "and, as touching the firſt, I, myſelf would have thought that the name of king had, in that place, been but "only the title of a ſecond magiſtrate (as prorex or viceroy) ſubſtituted under the very king of the country, for "adminiſtration of juſtice in his aid or abſence; ſaving that I reade plainly in another chartre, of another "donation of Elſingham (made by Offa, the king of Mercia, to Eardulfe, the biſhop of the ſame ſee) that he "proceeded in that his gift, by the conſent of the ſame Heathbert, the king of Kent; and that one Sigaered alſo "(by the name of Rex dimidiæ partis provinciæ Cantuariorum) both confirmed it by writing, and gave poſſeſſion "by the deliverie of a clod of earth, after the manner of ſeiſon that wee yet uſe. Neither was this true in "Heathbert onley; for it is evident, by ſundry chartres extant in the ſame booke, that Ealbert, the king of Kent, "had Ethelbert (another king) his fellow and partner; who alſo, in his time, was joined in reigne with one "Eardulfe, that is called Rex Cantuariorum, as well as he: ſo that for this ſeiſon it ſhould ſeeme, that either the "kingdom was divided by diſcent, or els that the title was litigious and in controverſie, though our hiſtories (ſo "farre as I have ſeene) have mention of neither."

HARRIS ſays, that, at the general Diſſolution of religious houſes, this manor was ſettled by Henry the Eighth, as part of the revenue of his new cathedral and collegiate church of Rocheſter; and is now in the poſſeſſion of the dean and chapter of that church.

KET'S COITY HOUSE, KENT.

THIS is one of thoſe ancient ſepulchral monuments ſo frequently to be found all over theſe kingdoms, but more particularly in Wales and the county of Cornwall: indeed, they are not peculiar to the Britons, but common to all the northern nations. In the antiquities of Sweden and Norway, many of them are there repreſented; and ſeveral are ſaid to remain in Denmark: nor were they confined to theſe countries only; there being one of them in Minorca, which is engraved in Armſtrong's Hiſtory of that iſland.

IT ſtands on the ſide of a hill, a mile and a half eaſt of Aylesford, and a quarter of a mile to the weſtward of the great road leading from Rocheſter to Maidſtone; and was erected over the grave of Catigern, brother to Guortimer, or Vortimer, prince of the Britains; who was ſlain, in a battle fought with the

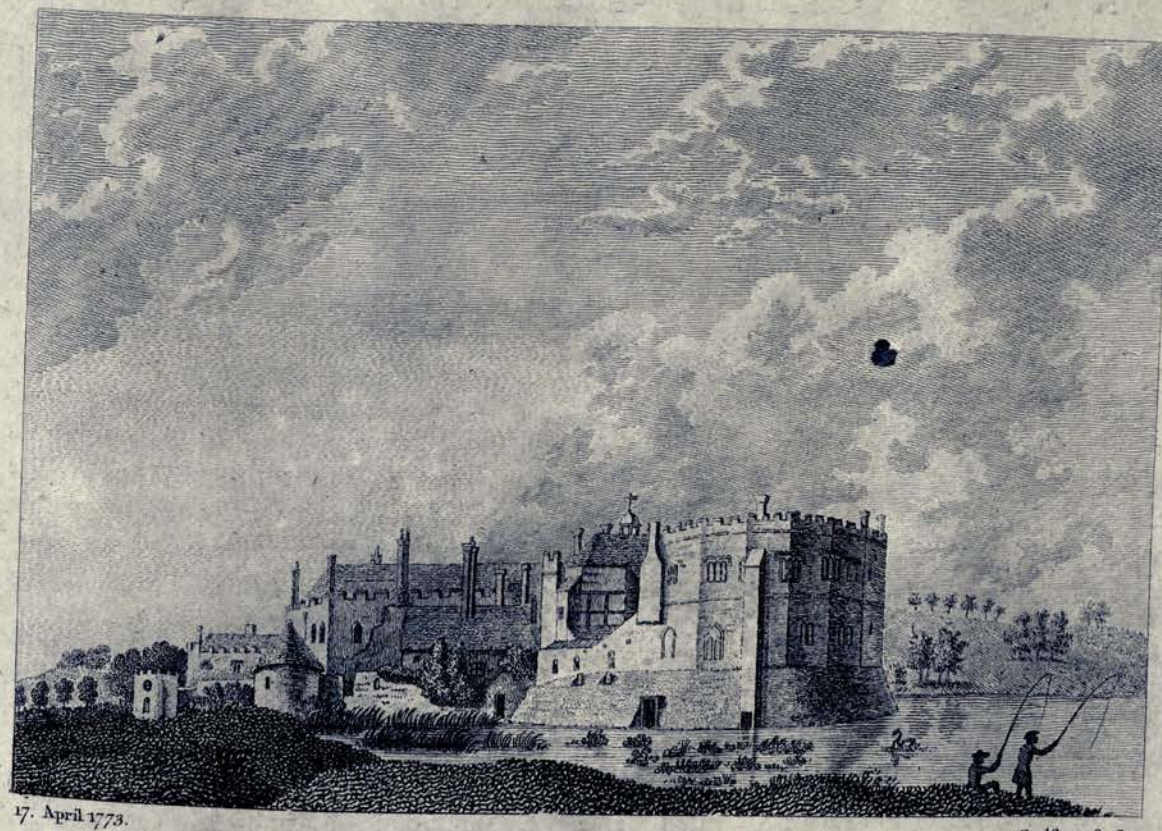
Saxons, near Aylesford, in the year 445; in which Horſa, one of the Saxon generals, likewiſe fell, and was buried at a neighbouring place, probably from him ſince called Horſted.

PERHAPS the appellation of Ket's Coity Houſe may be thus illuſtrated: Ket or Cat is poſſibly the familiar abbreviation of Catigern; and in Cornwall, where there are many of theſe monuments, thoſe ſtones whoſe length and breadth greatly exceed their thickneſs, are called Coits: Ket's Coity Houſe may then expreſs---Catigern's Houſe built with Coits; and might have been a taunting reflection on the ſepulchre of that champion for the Britiſh liberty, uſed by the Saxons when in poſſeſſion of the county of Kent.

THIS monument is compoſed of four large ſtones, of that ſort called Kentiſh Rag: three of them are ſet upright in the ground, encloſing three ſides of a ſquare, and fronting the north, weſt, and ſouth points; the fourth, which is the largeſt, is laid tranſverſely over, and ſerves as a covering, but does not touch the ſouth ſtone. It is not parallell to the horizon, but inclines towards the weſt in an angle of about nine degrees; owing to the weſt or end ſtone, on which it reſts, being ſomewhat ſhorter than the other ſupporter. Perhaps the eaſt end, now open, was once alſo encloſed; as, at about ſeventy yards to the north-weſt, lies another ſtone of the ſame kind and form as thoſe ſtanding.

THE dimenſions of theſe ſtones are as follows: that on the ſouth ſide, is eight feet high; ſeven and a half broad, and two thick; it weighs about eight tons: that on the north is eight feet in height, as many broad, and two thick; its weight eight tons and a half: the weſt, or end ſtone, is extremely irregular; its medium meaſure is five feet in length, the ſame in breadth, and in thickneſs fourteen inches; it weighs about two tons: the tranſverſe, or impoſt, is likewiſe very irregular; its length eleven, breadth eight, and thickneſs two feet; and it weighs about ten tons, ſeven hundred. None of theſe ſtones have the leaſt mark of any workmanſhip. The neareſt quarry, and from which they were in all likelihood taken, is at the diſtance of about ſix miles.

This drawing was made in the year 1760.



17. April 1773. Godfrey Sculp.

LEEDS CASTLE, KENT.

THIS Caſtle ſtands near the middle of the county, about three miles and a half ſouth eaſt of Maidſtone. Here was formerly a caſtle, according to Kilburn, built about the year 857, by one Ledian, a Saxon, Chief Counſellor to King Ethelbert II. which was afterwards deſtroyed by the Danes. After the Conqueſt, the ſite, with other lands being allotted to Sir Hugh (Philpot calls him Hamo) de Creveceur, one of the eight Captains, or Deputy Governors of Dover Caſtle, he, anno 1071, began to rebuild this caſtle, which was finiſhed by Adam, his grandſon, who made it his capital ſeat; alſo that of the Barony of Chatham; from being invironed with water, it was ſometimes ſtiled the Moat.

THIS Hugh or Hamo, married the daughter and heireſs of William de Averrenches, baron of Folkſtone, and by her had Robert de Creveceur, who, by engaging with the barons, forfeited his eſtate to the Crown, where it remained till the reign of Henry III. when that Prince granted it, together with the manor, to Robert be Leyborne, in exchange for ſome lands in Trottiſclive, in this county. A record in the Tower ſays, Robert de Creveceur gave the caſtle and manor to Robert de Leyborne; this Harris ſuppoſes he was, after the grant, prevailed upon to do by the grantee, whoſe title thereby became inconteſtible.

LAMBARD, who makes one Robert the builder of the caſtle, thinks that it was deſtroyed at the diſpoſſeſſion of the Creveceurs; his words are. "For I have read that Edward (then "Prince of Wales, and afterwards the firſt King of that name, being wardiene of the five "ports, and conſtable of Dover, in the life of Henry III. his father, cauſed Henry Cobham, "whoſe miniſterie he uſed, as a ſubſtitute in both thoſe offices) to race the caſtle that Robert "de Crevequer had erected, becauſe Crevequer (that was the owner of it and heire to Ro-"bert, was of the number of the nobles that moved and mainteined warre againſt him, "which whither it be true or no I will not affirme, but yet I think it very likely, bothe "bicauſe Badleſmere (a man of another name) became lord of Leeds ſhortly after, as you "ſhall anone ſee, and alſo for that the preſent work at Leeds pretendeth not the antiquitie "of ſo many yeeres, as are paſſed ſince the age of the conqueſt."

IT ſoon after reverted to the crown, and Edward the Second, in the tenth year of his reign, granted, both it and, the manor, with the advowſon of Leeds Priory, to Bartholomew

lord Badleſmere, ſon of Gunceline, chief juſtice of Cheſter, Temp. Edward the Firſt. This Bartholomew, with his brother Ralph de Badleſmere, accompanied king Richard the Firſt into the Holy Land, and was preſent at the ſiege of Acon; he was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate in this county, owning the barrony of Fitz Bernard at Kerpdown, Tong and Chilham caſtles, Ridlingwould and Hothfield; his deſtruction is commonly ſaid to have been brought about by the following affair, the particulars of which is thus related by Thomas de la More, a noble perſon who lived in the ſame age. "In the year 1321, came queen Iſabel "to the caſtle of Leeds about Michaelmas, where ſhe had deſigned to lodge all night, but "was not ſuffered to enter; the king highly reſenting this, as done in contempt of him, "called together ſome neighbouring inhabitants out of Eſſex and London, and gave them "orders to beſiege the caſtle. Bartholomew de Badleſmere was he who owned it, and, "having left his wife and ſons in it, was gone with the reſt of the barons to ſpoil the eſtate "of Hugh de Spenſer. The beſieged in the mean time deſpairing of ſuccour, the barons, "with their aſſociates, came as far as Kingſton, and with the mediation of the biſhops of "Canterbury and London, and the earl of Pembroke, petitioned the king to raiſe the ſiege, "promiſing to ſurrender the caſtle into his hands after the next parliament; but the king "conſidering that the beſieged could not hold out long, and moreover incenſed at this their "contumacy, would not liſten to the petition of the barons. After they had diſperſed "themſelves to other parts, he gained the caſtle, though with no ſmall difficulty; and ſend-"ing his wife and ſons to the Tower of London, hanged the reſt that were in it." Among theſe was, it is ſaid, Sir Thomas Culpeper.

The ſtory is very differently ſtated in Leland's Collectanea, vol. 1, page 273, where it is ſaid, the king ſent the queen to Leeds caſtle, in order to be revenged of Badleſmere for a diſturbance raiſed at Canterbury, though more probably for his aſſociation with the other barons againſt his favourite. Indeed it was an admirable expedient to find a pretext to ruin him; if entrance was denied her, he might be puniſhed for diſreſpect; and if ſhe had been admitted, probably the caſtle would have been ſeized by her retinue; that it was then unprovided for defence, may be gathered from the ſame paſſage in Leland, where it is ſaid, Badleſmere detached not only ſoldiers, but alſo a conſtable to command them. This lord being the year following taken priſoner at Burrowbridge, was beheaded at Canterbury.

After his execution, the caſtle and manor once more eſcheated to the king, and were granted to archbiſhop Arundel, conſtable of the newly erected caſtle of Queenborough, in the iſle of Shepey; by his death it returned again to the crown, and was long eſteemed one of the royal houſes, and as ſuch put into the cuſtody of ſome of the moſt eminent Kentiſh gentlemen.

In the year 1406, king Henry the Fourth retired to this caſtle, on account of a terrible plague which then raged in London, and ſwept away above thirty-thouſand inhabitants. After ſpending part of the ſummer here, he embarqued on board a veſſel, followed by four others, in order to go to Pleſhey, or one of his ſeats in Norfolk; in the paſſage his fleet was attacked by ſome French pirates, who took four of his ſhips, that wherein he himſelf was, with great difficulty eſcaped.

In the time of king Ed. IV. Ralph St. Leger was made conſtable, and had one of the parks annexed to his grant; and in the reign of H. VIII. it being then much run to ruin, was re-edified by Sir Henry Guildeford (probably conſtable thereof) at the king's charge.

In the reign of Edward the Sixth, the fee-ſimple which, from the execution of Badleſmere, till then had remained in the crown, was granted by that king in the fourth year of his reign to Sir Anthony St. Leger, then lord deputy of Ireland, who had done great ſervices in that kingdom; his grandſon, Sir Warham St. Leger, ſold it to Sir Anthony Smith, of whoſe daughters it was purchaſed by Sir Thomas Culpeper, of Holingbourne, who ſettled it on his ſon, Sir Charles Culpeper.

It afterwards came by marriage into the family of the lord Fairfax; his brother, Robert Fairfax, Eſq; late knight of the ſhire for the county, is the preſent proprietor.

This drawing was made anno 1762.

May 16, 1772.

R. Godfrey Sc.

LEIBOURN CASTLE, KENT.

THIS caſtle takes its name from the pariſh and manor of Laborne, or Leibourn, wherein it ſtands; and which is ſituated towards the middle of the weſtern part of Kent, near the river Medway, and about a mile north of Town or Weſt-Malling. Of this place Kilburn gives the following account: "Sir William Arſick (one of "the eight chief captains or lieutenant-governors of Dover Caſtle, in the time of "King William the Conqueror) was the owner of Leibourn; and in the ſame was "a caſtle, of which the Lord Leibourn, an ancient and eminent family there, was "owner. This pariſh ought antiently to have contributed towards the repair of "the fifth arch or pier of Rocheſter bridge."

PHILPOT ſays, that it was built by ſome of that family, and was eſteemed antiently a place of ſtrength; but doth not carry its age higher than King Richard

the Firſt; at which time Roger de Leibourn was one of the Kentiſh knights who accompanied that king to the Holy Land, and ſerved at the ſiege of Acon in Paleſtine.

In the twenty-firſt year of King Edward the Firſt, William de Leibourn claimed free warren and other privileges of a manor for his eſtate here, before the juſtices Itinerant for the county.

In this family it continued till the forty-third year of King Edward the Third; when Inliana, daughter to Roger de Leibourn, the laſt heir male, being firſt married to John de Haſtings, and afterwards to William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, ſurviving both, and dying without iſſue, the manor and caſtle eſcheated to the crown; and was, by King Richard the Second, in the ninth year of his reign, granted to Sir Simon de Burleigh, lord-warden of the cinque ports: but he being not long after attainted of high-treaſon, it reverted to the crown; and was, by the ſame king, in the twelfth year of his reign, granted to the Abbey of Grace, on Tower-hill, London; where it continued till the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes.

At the diſſolution, in the thirty-ſeventh year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, it was granted to Sir Edward North, who not long after ſold it to Robert Godden, whoſe arms were in 1719 remaining in the glaſs windows; he afterwards diſpoſed of it to Sir John Lawſon, who conveyed it to Henry Clerk, ſerjeant at law, and recorder of the city of Rocheſter: in his family it continued for ſome time, till his grandſon ſold it to Captain William Saxby, of the Grange in this pariſh, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was in the year 1719.

In 1750, when this view was taken, which repreſents the inſide of the caſtle, very little of the old building remained, except ſome pieces of round towers, and the antient door, or gate. By the foundations of the ruined walls, and the traces of the ditch, it appears, that this caſtle was not very large. The manſion, which ſeems of later date, was then converted into a farm-houſe.

1 July 1772.

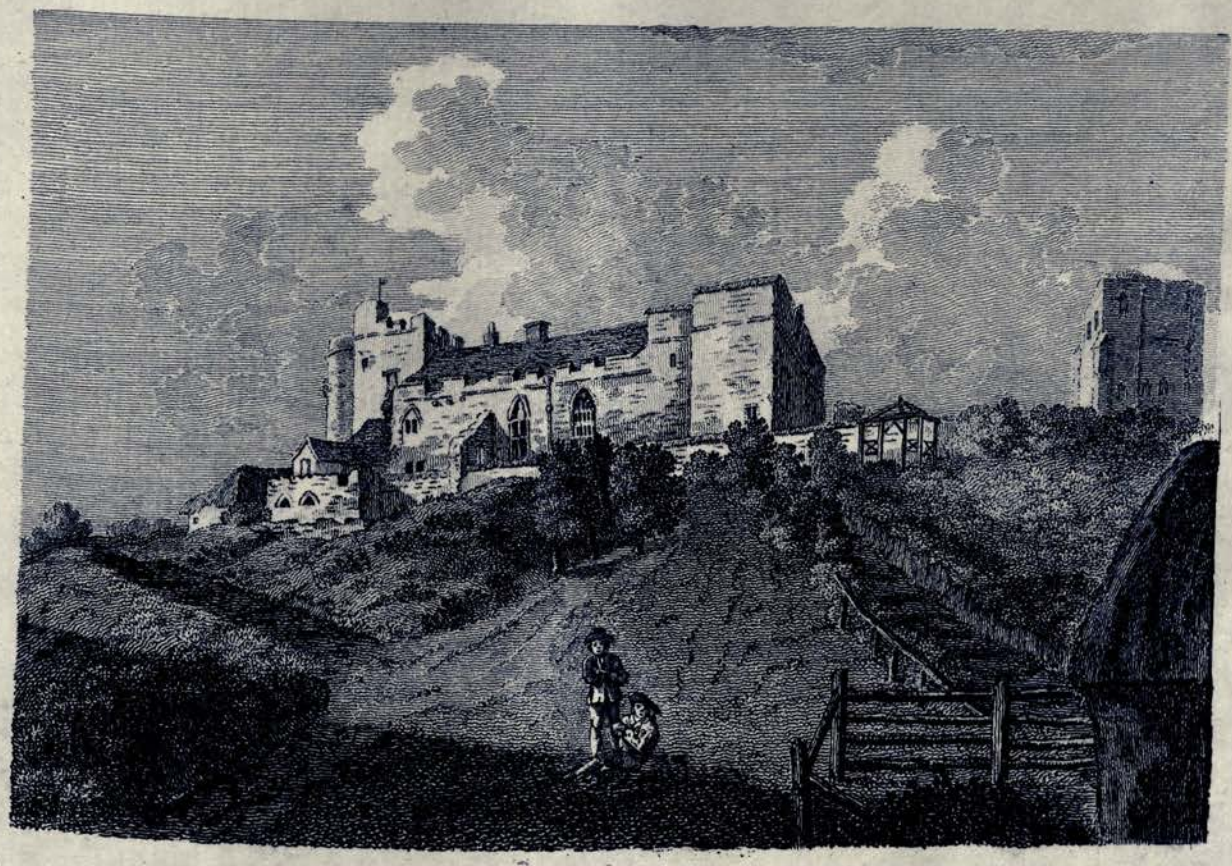
I. Ellis, fc.

LEIBOURN CASTLE, KENT. Pl. 2.

The front, or chief entrance into this caſtle, together with the ancient gate, and the remains of two towers, are here delineated. Over the gate was a machicolation or contrivance, from whence, in caſe of a ſudden attack, great ſtones, boiling water, or melted lead, might be thrown down on the heads of the aſſailants.

This caſtle, together with the Grange, was purchaſed about forty years ago from the family of the Saxby's, by Francis Whitworth, eſquire; whoſe ſon, Sir Charles Whitworth, knight, member of parliament for Minehead, in Somerſetſhire, chairman of the committee of ways and means, and lieutenant-governor of Tilbury Fort, is the preſent proprietor.

This view was taken in the year 1759.



LYME CASTLE, KENT.

LIMPNE, Limn, or Lyme Hill, is ſituated towards the ſouth part of the county, about two miles weſt of Hythe. On the ſummit of this hill, commanding an extenſive proſpect of Romney Marſh and the ſea, ſtands the ancient caſtelated Manſion of the Archdeacons of Canterbury, built, as is conjectured by Lambard and others, out of the ruins of Stutfall Caſtle, ſome low walls of which are ſtill ſtanding, about two hundred yards ſouth of, and below the hill. Here was formerly the famous Portus Lemanus, now abandoned by the ſea.

WHEN or by whom this Edifice was erected, is not mentioned either by Lambard, Somner, or Harris. It has, however, great marks of antiquity, as has alſo the adjoining Church; one of which is its weſt door. This Church is dedicated to St. Stephen, and A. D. 1379, was valued at 20l. per ann. after the tenths were taxed. Harris ſays, "This building ſeems to have been formerly much larger. "In the Church are ſeveral old tombſtones with croſſes on them, which perhaps "belonged to ſome of the Hermits of the Chapel here at Court-ſtreet."

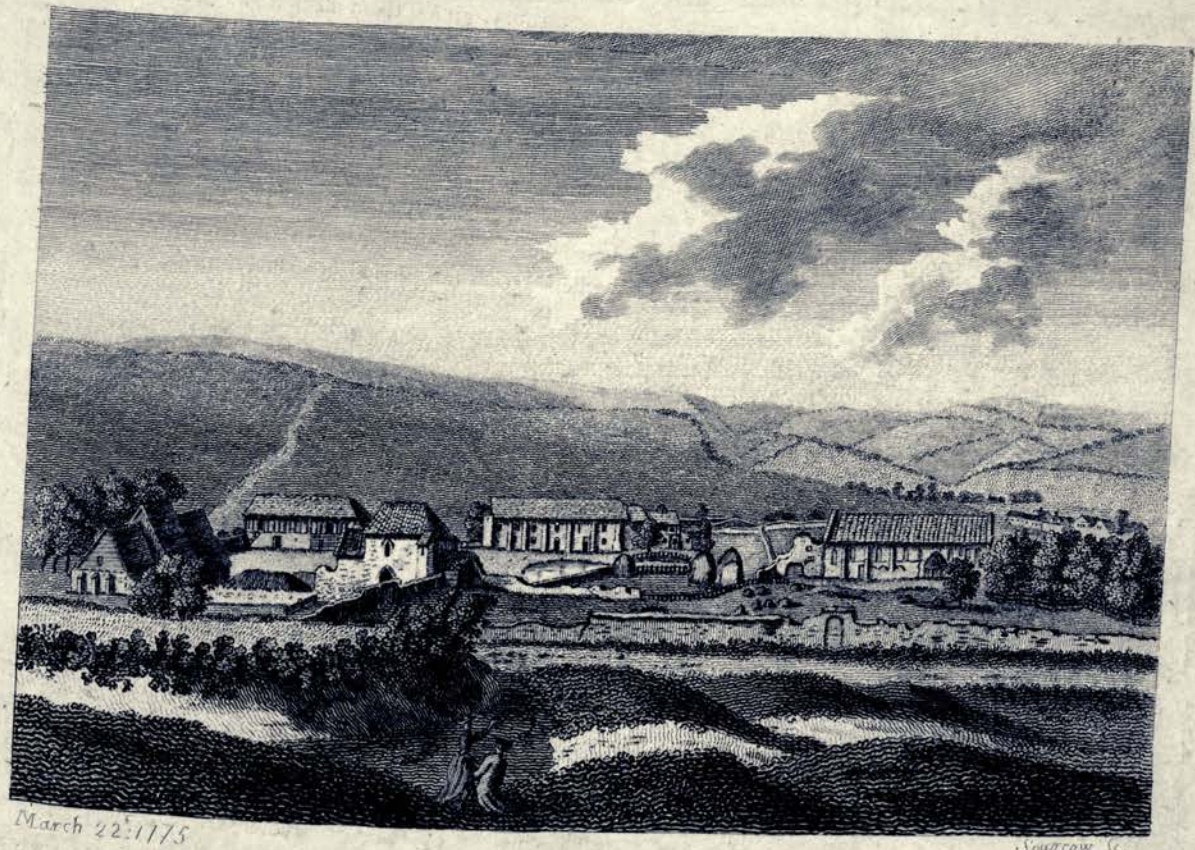
LYME CASTLE, KENT.

THE following deſcription of this place is given by Leland in his Itinerary, Vol. 7. p. 141. b.

" LYMNE Hille, or Lyme, was ſumtyme a famoſe haven, and good for ſhyppes " that myght cum to the foote of the hille. The place ys yet cawled Shypwey " and Old Haven. Farther, at this day the Lord of the V. Portes kepeth his prin- " cipal cowrt a little by eſt from Lymme Hil. Ther remayneth, at this day, " the ruines of a ſtronge fortreſſe of the Britons, hangging on the Hil, and " cummyng down to the very fote. The cumpaſe of the fortreſſe ſeemeth to be " a X. acres, and be lykelyhod yt had ſum wall beſide that ſtreechid up to the " very top of the Hille, wher now ys the Paroch Chirche, and the Archidiacon's " Houſe of Cantorbury. The old walles of the made of Britons brikes, very " large and great flynt ſet togyther almoſt indiſſolubely with morters made of " ſmawle pybble. The walles be very thikke, and yn the weſt end of the Caſtel " appereth the baſe of an old Towre. About this Caſtel yn time of mind, were " found antiquities of many of the Romaynes. Ther as the Chirch is now was " ſumtyme without fayle an Abbay. The graves yet appere yn the Chirch, and " of the lodging of the Abbay be now converted into the Archidiacon's houſe, " the wich ys made lyke a Caſtelet embatelyd."

THIS Manſion at preſent is converted into a farm-houſe.

This View was drawn Anno 1772.



March 22:1775

Sparrow Sc.

ST. MARTIN's PRIORY, OR THE NEWARKE, DOVER, KENT.

PLATE I.

BEFORE the year 640, King Eadbald built a chapel within the walls of his caſtle of Dover, wherein he placed a college of twenty-four ſecular canons; but about the year 686, according to the monaſticon, or 696, as Tanner has it, theſe canons encumbering the garriſon, and becoming extremely troubleſome, by their irregular behaviour, particularly in coming in and going out at all hours, Wiſtred king of Kent, fearful this might be attended with danger to the caſtle, built St. Martin's church in Dover, ſome ſmall remains of which are ſtill viſible near the market-place, and placed them therein, granting them all the privileges and immunities they had enjoyed whilſt in the caſtle; among which was an independency from all juriſdiction and viſitation, except from the court of Rome, and that of himſelf or his ſucceſſors only.

HERE they remained four hundred years, and there being no other church than that of St. Martin, they built three others for parochial ſervice, which churches were afterwards chapels, dependent on the monaſtery. At length theſe canons being ſcreened by their immunities from all but the royal authority, grew ſo licentious, that they violated both maids and married women, with impunity, both within and without the town, and committed ſo many exceſſes of all kinds, that in the 24th of the reign of Henry 1ſt, Richard Corboil, archbiſhop of Canterbury, complained of them to that king; and repreſented to him, that on account of their privileges, a ſtop to theſe irregularities could only be effected by the immediate interpoſition of the royal authority; and further added, that if his majeſty did not immediately reſtrain and puniſh them, he himſelf would be culpable before God, for their miſdeeds.

THIS had ſuch an effect, that in the year 1130, Henry being preſent at the dedication of Chriſt-Church, Canterbury, gave to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, the church of St. Martin's at Dover, with all their poſſeſſions, directing him to place therein religious perſons, who ſhould ſerve God and ſing maſſes for the benefit of the ſouls of his anceſtors, his own ſoul, and thoſe of his ſucceſſors. In his charter he directed that the religious ſhould chuſe their own abbot; but that this election ſhould be examined and confirmed by the archbiſhop.

THE archbiſhop now began to build a new monaſtery near Dover, which is that whoſe ruins are here repreſented, deſigning it for canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, but died before he could accompliſh it.

ST. MARTIN's PRIORY, OR THE NEWARKE, DOVER, KENT.

HENRY 2d ſucceeding to the throne, confirmed the grant of his predeceſſor, when, anno 1140, archbiſhop Theobald placed in this monaſtery monks and a prior from Canterbury, giving them all that had been poſſeſſed by the canons of St. Martin's, except the proviſion, or prebends, for two canons, one named Dale, the other Godſton; the former of which he kept himſelf, and the latter was held by the abbot of St. Auguſtine's; but by what right or authority does not appear. Theſe monks were ſent here only during pleaſure, and were liable to be recalled or exchanged.

AFTERWARDS the ſame biſhop, without the king's permiſſion, and contrary to the royal charter and the Pope's bulls, did by his charter direct that the prior of Dover ſhould always be elected out of the monks of Chriſt-Church, Canterbury. This cauſed great confuſion and deſtruction to the monaſtery, the affairs of which grew from bad to worſe. Archbiſhop Baldwin, however, gave them a prior out of their own body, named Oſbert; by which, during his time, the houſe was much benefited.

ANNO 1271, in the 13th of King Edward 1ſt, the prior of Dover, named Anſelm, a monk from Canterbury, had ſo waſted the goods of this monaſtery, that the monks had not wherewithal to ſubſiſt, or clothe themſelves. He had moreover involved the community in debt, to the amount of eleven hundred marks, wherefore they accuſed him of dilapidation, and ejected him as an unprofitable member.

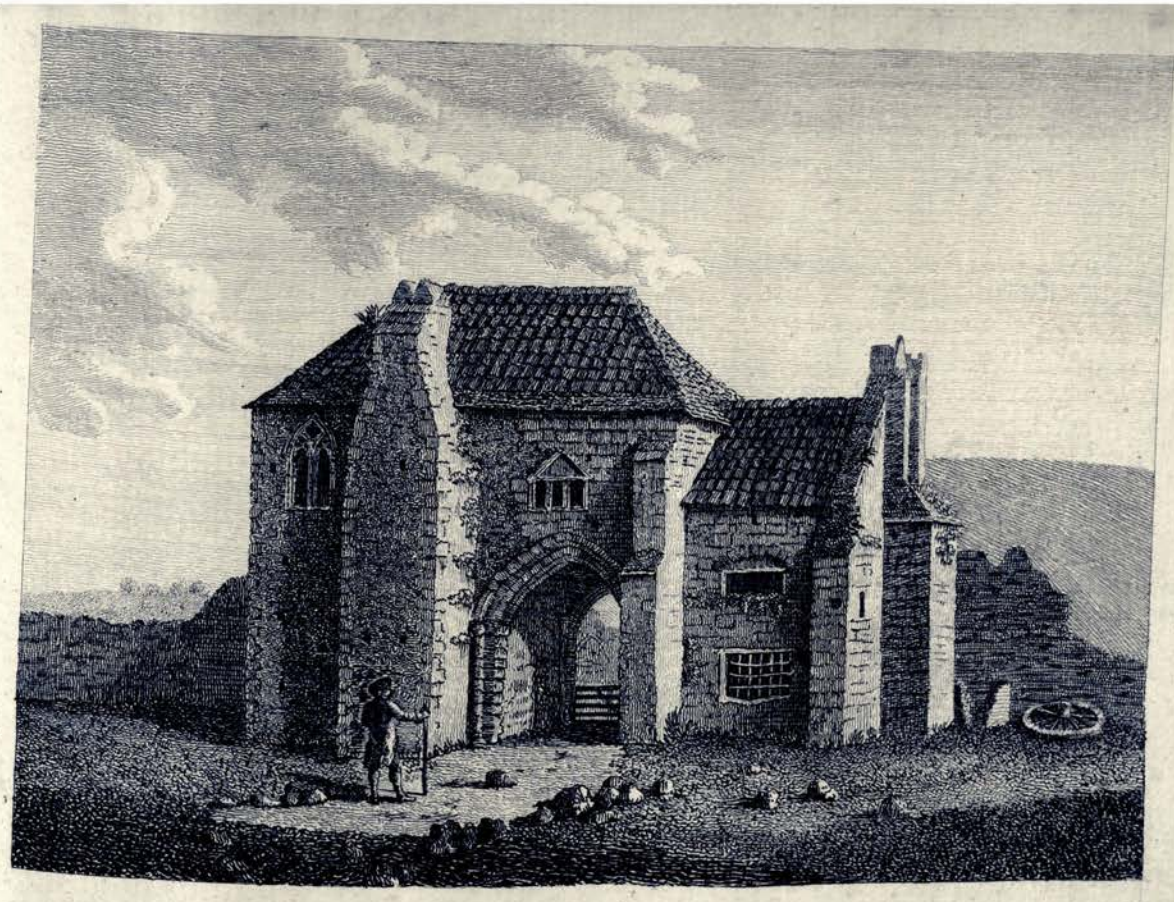
A DISPUTE ariſing about the nomination of a new prior, which the archbiſhop contended ſhould be choſen from among the monks of Canterbury, thoſe of Dover appealed to the king, who determined that they ſhould elect their own prior; and they accordingly elected one Robert Whetacre, who was prior 29 years. The ſtory of the diſpute concerning the election of a prior, is thus differently related in the appendix to Batteley's edition of Somner's hiſtory of Canterbury.

" As Canterbury Hall, in Oxford, was a nurſery of ſtudents, ſo the priory of St. Martin, by Dover, was a " cell appertaining to this monaſtery; let us now take a progreſs to Dover, and take a ſhort ſurvey of this " priory. Anno 1130, the King being preſent at the dedication of this church, did then, of his royal " bounty, give to the monks of this church, his royal chapel at Dover, called St. Martin's. This chapel, in " former times, had been a college of ſecular canons; and anno 1136, archbiſhop William having rebuilt it, " did attempt to fix here a ſociety of regular canons, whom he brought from Merton for that purpoſe; but " the convent of Chriſt-Church oppoſed his deſigns, ſending one of their own members, by name Jeremy, " to forbid the introducing of theſe regulars; and, if it was needful, to make an appeal to the court of Rome, " on behalf of the convent. This put a ſtop to the buſineſs, the archbiſhop died in a ſhort time after; and " the convent of Chriſt-Church took this opportunity of ſending thither twelve monks of their own houſe, " and of conſtituting a prior over them. In the next year, Henry, Biſhop of Wincheſter, a man of great " power, being the King's brother, and the Pope's legate, expelled the new convent, who were as yet hardly " ſettled, and compelled them to return to their old houſe at Canterbury. Anno 1139, Archbiſhop Theo- " bald ſent again twelve monks from this priory, with Aſcelin Sacriſt of this church, who was appointed to " be their prior. This being done by the Archbiſhop, with the conſent of the chapter of his metropolitical " church, (to whom it was a ſpecial act of grace) was never more oppoſed, but confirmed by papal bulls; and " ſo continued until the general diſſolution of priories in this kingdom, a cell to this monaſtery. Anno 1384, " it was taxed as worth 273 l. 16 s. 8 d. It had theſe churches appropriated to it; Colrede, in the deanry " of Sandwich; Higham, Guſton, St. Margaret's, and Buckland, in the deanry of Dover; and Appledore, in " the deanry of Lymne. The priors of this cell were uſually elected out of the obedientiaries of this " monaſtery."

FROM Prynne's hiſtory of papal uſurpation, it appears that Henry 3d, iſſued, in the 55th and 56th year of his reign, two different writs to the conſtable of Dover caſtle, directing him to protect his priory of St. Martin's in their rights and privileges, againſt the monks of Canterbury; and a third at the inſtance of the ſub-prior and convent, directing the conſtable of Dover caſtle, and two monks of St. Martin's, to preſerve the goods of that houſe, which had been notoriouſly waſted by the prior, and to apply them to the benefit thereof, till the king and council ſhould take farther order therein.

26th of Henry 8th, here were thirteen monks, and the eſtates of this houſe were valued, diſtinct from thoſe of Canterbury, at 170l. 14s. 11d. ob. per ann. Dugdale, 232l. 1s. 5d. ob. Speed. " At the ſuppreſſion of " this priory, the church was taken down, (ſays the author of the antiquities of Rocheſter), anno 1546, by " Meſſrs. Buffkin and Netherſole; the bells given to the chamber of Dover. About the ſame time St. John's " church was demoliſhed; for Mr. Netherſole had the lead that covered that church, and one Plane of Lon- " don had the land, and two tenements appertaining to it." At preſent the ſite and ruins are the property of ——— Papillion, Eſq; in whoſe family they have been for ſeveral generations.

This view, which ſhews the ſouth aſpect, was drawn anno 1760.



St. MARTIN's PRIORY; OR, THE NEWARKE, DOVER, KENT.

PLATE II.

THE north-weſt aſpect or inner ſide of the ſouth gatehouſe of this Priory is here delineated.

ITS appearance plainly ſhews, that ſolidity and duration were the ideas uppermoſt in the mind of the architect at the time of its erection. Indeed, from what remain of the other parts of this Monaſtery, one may venture to pronounce it to have been a very plain, or rather inelegant edifice. Perhaps the character theſe Religious bore at the time of its conſtruction, might not render their neighbours over-ready to contribute to the decoration of their Monaſtery, and their own diſtracted and diſtreſsful ſituation afterwards prevented their doing it.

THE following Catalogue of the Priors of this Houſe, is given in Browne Willis's Hiſtory of Monaſteries, from Mr. Wharton's collections, and others:

"Aſcelinus or Anſelmus, Prior of Dover, held the Abbacy of Hulm in Commendam, Anno 1139. The year after which he died, and was ſucceeded by
"William, who occurs Prior, Anno 1142; as does
"Hugh de Cadamo, Anno 1149; and
"Richard, Anno 1157; and
"Warin, Anno 1179. His ſucceſſor, I preſume, was
"John; who occurs Prior, Anno 1186; as does
"William, Anno 1187; and
"Oſbern, Anno 1189; and.

" Robert, Anno 1193; and
" Fœlix, Anno 1196; and
" Reginald, Anno 1212, to whom ſucceeded, about the year 1229,
" William Dover, Batchelor of the Canon Law, and Monk of this Convent;
" and to him
" Robert, elected about the year 1235; whoſe ſucceſſor
" John ſurrendering Anno 1251, was ſucceeded by
" Guy: he reſigned Anno 1260; and had for his ſucceſſor
" William de Burwell, on whoſe death, which happened at Canterbury,
" Anno 1268,
" Richard de Wenchepe, Sacriſt, was nominated to this dignity, by the Archbp.
" 28th of October 1268, four years after which he was depoſed on the 7th of
" the Ides of March, 1272; whereupon the Priorſhip became vacant till the year
" 1275, when,
" Anſelm de Eſtria, Sub-Prior, was elected by the Convent: He was, I pre-
" ſume, ſucceeded by one
" John, on whoſe death or reſignation
" Robert de Whitacre became Prior, the 3d of the Kalends of January, 1289:
" after him
" John de Choldon occurs Prior, An. 1321; as does
" Robert, An. 1345, and
" Richard de Hugham, An. 1350, in which ſaid year
" John is likewiſe entitled Prior; as is
" Thomas Deniſins, An. 1353; and
" William Chertham, An. 1366; and
" James Stone, An. 1367; whoſe ſucceſſors in this office were
" John Newenham.—He occurs An. 1371, and 1372; as does
" William Dover, An. 1393; whoſe ſucceſſor
" Walter Cauſton dying or reſigning An. 1416,
" John Wotton was elected to this dignity. The next I find is
" John Cumbe, elected April 14, 1444; to whom ſucceeded, after about two
" years government,
" John Aſheford; and to him
" Thomas Douer, who was elected An. 1453. After him
" Humphrey occurs Prior, An. 1466; as does
" John Thornton, An. 1508, which are all I find, except that
" John Folkeſtone, alias Lambert, was laſt Prior, and ſurrendered this Con-
" vent with ſixteen Monks at the Diſſolution, and had a penſion of 20l. per ann.
" allowed him, which he enjoyed An. 1553."

ST. MARTIN's church had ſuch ſuperiority over the other churches and chapels of Dover, that none of their prieſts might ſing maſs, till St. Martin's prieſts had begun.

This View was drawn Anno 1760.

THE MONASTERY OF MINSTER, IN THE ISLE OF SHEPEY, KENT.

MINSTER, in the Iſle of Shepey, lies at the north ſide of Kent, on an eminence adjoining to the ſea, from whence its church is very conſpicuous. It is about four miles north-eaſtward from Queenborough.

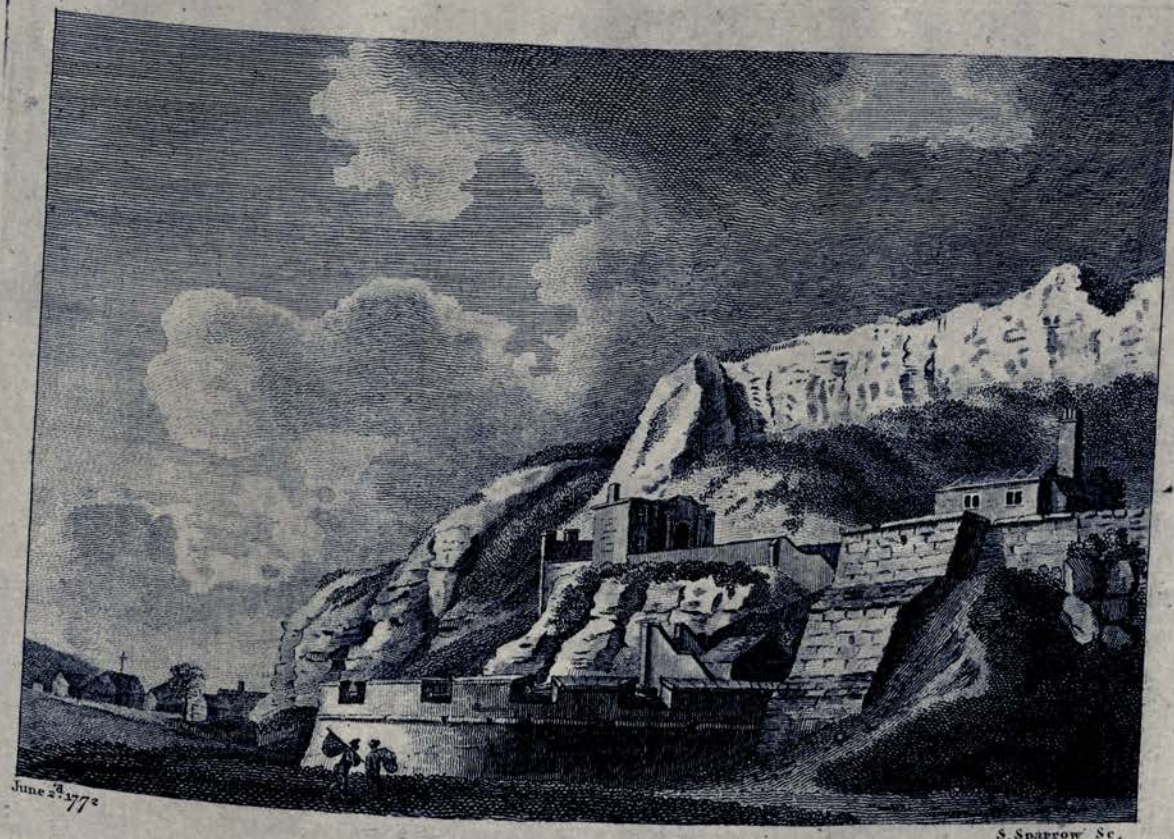
THIS monaſtery, according to Dugdale, was inſtituted by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert, King of Kent, and mother of Egbert, of whom ſhe obtained lands for its foundation. It was completed about the year 675, when it was endowed for 77 Nuns. The houſe ſuffered much from the Danes, by whom at laſt it was totally deſtroyed; but was re-edified Anno 1130, by William Corveil, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Sexburga, and placed therein Benedictine Nuns. Kilburne ſays, that about the year 1200, it was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Auguſtine. Their poſſeſſions were confirmed to them by Henry the Fourth. The annual revenues of this nunnery were eſtimated at 129*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* ob. according to both Dugdale and Speed; but two M.S. Valors, quoted by Tanner, make it only 122*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* ob. About the time of the Diſſolution, here was a prioreſs and ten nuns. The ſite was granted 29th of Henry VIII. together with the manor, to Sir Thomas Cheiney; but his ſon Henry, Lord Cheiney, having in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth exchanged it with that Queen for other lands, ſhe regranted it to Sir Thomas Hobby, who married her kinſwoman, Margaret, the daughter of Henry Lord Hunſdon. His ſon, Sir Edward Hobby, about the middle of the next reign, ſold it to Mr. Henry Richards, who bequeathed it to Mr. Gabriel Leveſay: he ſold it to Sir John Heyward, who veſted it in Truſtees for charitable uſes.

WEAVER ſuppoſes the preſent church to have been part of the monaſtery, which, with the gatehouſe, is all that is now remaining. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburga. It is eſtimated only as a curacy, and therefore not valued in the King's

Books in the Valor Beneficiorum. But Biſhop Williams, in his map of the dioceſe of Canterbury, rates it at 4*l*. A fair is kept in the village here, on Monday before Eaſter-day. In this church are ſeveral ancient tombs; particularly one, with this inſcription, *Hic jacent Rogerus Norwood, & Boon Uxor ejus ſepulti ante Conqueſtum*; and a handſome one of Sir Thomas Cheiney, Knight of the Garter, warden of the Cinque Ports, conſtable of Dover Caſtle, treaſurer of the houſhold to Henry the VIIIth and Edward the VIth, and privy-counſellor to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth. But the moſt remarkable is that of Sir Robert de Shurland, who reſided at Shurland, in this iſland *temp.* Edward the Firſt, by whom he was created a Knight Banneret, for his gallant behaviour at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in Scotland. A croſs-legged figure in armour, with a ſhield on his left arm, like that of a Knight Templar, ſaid to repreſent him, lies under a Gothic arch in the ſouth wall, having an armed Page at his feet, and on his right ſide, the head of a horſe emerging out of the waves of the ſea, as in the action of ſwimming. The monument has ſuffered much from a cuſtom the country people have been indulged in, of cutting on it the initials of their names, by which the figure of the Knight is much defaced. The vane on the tower of the church is alſo in the figure of a horſe's head. Theſe have procured the building the name of the Horſe Church. Various are the conjectures concerning the meaning of this horſe. Some pretend, it was to mark an excellency he poſſeſſed in the art of training horſes to ſwim; and others, among whom is Philpot, ſuppoſe it alluded to a grant of wreck of the ſea beſtowed on him by Edward the Firſt, extending as far as he could reach with his lance when mounted on his horſe. But the popular ſolution is the following Legend, which has, by a worthy Friend of mine, been thus hitched into doggerel rhyme. It would be paying the Reader but a bad compliment to attempt ſeriouſly to examine the credibility of the ſtory.

Of monuments that here they ſhew
Within the church, we drew but two:
One an Embaſſador of Spain's;
T'other Lord Shurland's duſt contains;
Of whom a ſtory ſtrange they tell,
And ſeemingly believe it well.
The Lord of Shurland on a day,
Happ'ning to take a ride this way,
About a corpſe obſerv'd a crowd,
Againſt their Prieſt complaining loud,
That he would not the ſervice ſay,
Till Somebody his fees ſhould pay.
On this his Lordſhip too did rave,
And threw the Prieſt into the grave;
"Make haſte and fill it up, (ſaid he)
"We'll bury both without a fee."
But when he cooler grew, and thought
To what a ſcrape himſelf had brought,
Away he gallop'd to the Bay,
Where at that time a frigate lay,
With Queen Elizabeth on board,
When (ſtrange to tell!) this hairbrain'd Lord
On horſeback ſwam to the ſhip's ſide,
There told his tale, and pardon cry'd.
The grant with many thanks he takes,
And ſwimming ſtill to land he makes;
But on his riding up the beach,
He an old woman meets (a witch):
"This horſe which now your life doth ſave,
"(Says ſhe) will bring you to the grave."
"You'll prove a liar, (ſays my Lord)
"You ugly Hag." Then with his ſword,
Acting a moſt ungrateful part,
The generous beaſt ſtabb'd to the heart.
It happened, after many a day,
That with ſome friends he ſtroll'd that way;
And this ſtrange ſtory as they walk,
Became the ſubject of their talk;
When on the bank by the ſea-ſide,
"Yonder the carcaſe lies," he cried.
As 'twas not far, he led them to't,
And kick'd the ſkull up with his foot,
When a ſharp bone pierc'd thro' his ſhoe,
And wounded grievouſly his toe,
Which mortified: ſo he was kill'd,
And the Hag's prophecy fulfill'd.
See there his croſs-legg'd figure laid,
And near his feet the horſe's head.
The tomb is of too old a faſhion
To tally well with this narration:
But of the tale we would not doubt,
Nor put our Cicerone out.
'Tis a good moral hint at leaſt,
That Gratitude's due to a Beaſt.

This drawing was made Anno 1759.



June 2d 1772

S. Sparrow Sc.

THE MOTE, OR, MOTE's BULWARK, DOVER, KENT.

THIS fort was built by King Henry the Eighth, about the year 1539.

IT ſtands on the beach, cloſe under the cliff, and beneath the ſouthern end of the weſt wall of the caſtle. It was formerly called the Mote Bulwarke, as appears by a note in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, under the head of Queen Elizabeth's Annual Expence, civil and military; wherein one Thomas Parker is ſtiled Captain of the Mote Bulwarke, 1584. From whence it took this name, unleſs from its ſmallneſs, is difficult to conceive; particularly as there is not the leaſt trace of any moat or ditch about it. Kilburn, whoſe Survey was printed in the year 1659, calls it Mote's Bulwarke. If this is its proper appellation, it may have taken it from the name of the architect who built it, or from that of the firſt captain by whom it was commanded.

THE MOTE, OR MOTE's BULWARK.

ALTHOUGH it is dependant on the caſtle, it has its peculiar officers; theſe are a captain, lieutenant, and maſter-gunner. It conſiſts of a gate, having rooms over and on both ſides of it, a houſe for the gunner, and a circular ſtone battery, to which there is a deſcent by a flight of ſteps. The entrance is on the eaſt ſide, by a gradual aſcent formed out of the chalk. A gunner, who formerly reſided here, with great induſtry embelliſhed the ſides of the cliff with ſeveral parterres of flowers, which had a very pleaſing effect: indeed, both the forms and ſituation of theſe buildings conſpire to render the view extremely pictureſque and romantick.

This proſpect was taken in the year 1762.

Godfrey Sculp.

1st March 1773.

THE OLD CHURCH IN DOVER CASTLE, KENT.

THIS Church ſtands within the Caſtle, on an eminence, ſurrounded by a circular work. The Monkiſh writers pretend it was built by King Lucius; who, as they report, reigned in Kent and Suſſex. Darrel ſays, the ancient chronicles of Dover recorded, that it had been firſt dedicated to Chriſt, by St. Phaganus, anno 156; but, on account of the profanation it afterwards ſuffered, by the idolatry of the Saxons, was again conſecrated by St. Auguſtine, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. He farther adds, that the remains of an altar was to be ſeen in the tower at the weſt end of the church; which tower had been adorned with the arms of King Lucius: indeed, it is pretty generally allowed to be of Roman conſtruction; and is ſuppoſed to have been a ſpecula, or watch-tower. Of this opinion was Dr. Stukely, who appears to have accurately conſidered it; his words are: "The Church we are now ſpeaking of, was built in the "firſt times of Chriſtianity, out of part of the Roman ruins, whence there are large quantities of Roman "bricks laid into the works; the arches are entirely turned with them; the corners, and many parts, "both within and without, are built therewith; and the remainder is of ſtone, originally cut by the "Romans; it is in the form of a croſs, and has a ſquare tower in the middle: the ſtone windows of this "Church are of later date than the building; they have been put in long ſince. The deſign is ſimple, "but admirably contrived for its uſe and purpoſe; the baſe is octagonal without, within a ſquare; but "the ſides of the ſquare and octagon are equal: viz. fifteen Roman feet, which reduces the wall to the "thickneſs of ten feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than at "preſent; but it retires inwards continually from all ſides, with much the ſame proportion as an Egyptian "obolus. Upon four of theſe ſides there are windows, narrow; but handſomely turned with a ſemicircular "arch of Roman brick, ſix foot high: the door to it is on the eaſt ſide, about ſix foot wide, very

" well turned over head with an arch, made of a courſe of Roman brick and ſtone alternately, fourteen " feet high. All the ſtones of this work are of a narrow ſcantling; and the manner of the compoſure " throughout, is perfectly the ſame with that of Richborough caſtle: there is firſt two courſes of this " brick, which is level with the bottom of theſe windows; then ſeven courſes of hewn ſtone, which " mount up to the top of the windows; then two courſes of brick, ſeven of ſtone alternately to the top; " every window, by this means, reaching to a ſtage or ſtory: there are five of theſe ſtages left; they are " viſible enough to a diſcerning eye, though ſome be ſtopped up, others covered over, others have modern " church-like windows of ſtone put in. I ſuppoſe the inſide was entirely filled up with a ſtair-caſe; the " height of what is left is forty foot: I believe there was twenty foot more originally; and the whole " number of windows on a ſide, was eight. This building was made uſe of as a ſteeple, and had a " pleaſant ring of bells in it; which Sir George Rooke procured to be carried away to Portſmouth: ſince " then, the Office of the Ordnance, under pretext of ſavingneſs, have taken the lead that covered it, and " left this rare piece of art and maſonry to ſtruggle with the ſea, air, and weather. Mr. Dagg gave me " a coin of Diocleſian, found here: the Erpinghams arms are patched up againſt one ſide of the pharos, " being two bars and a canton; ſo that I ſuppoſe it was repaired in Henry the Vth's time, Lord " Erpingham being then Warden of Dover Caſtle. I have heard there is ſuch another pharos at St. " Andrew's, in Scotland.

" MANY perſons of rank were buried in this Church; and here were, according to Darell, monuments " for both Sir Robert Aſhton, who was Conſtable of the Caſtle, in the year 1384, and his deputy, Richard " Malmain, wherein they ſeem (ſays he) ſtill to live and breathe in their effigies. Of theſe, or any " other monuments, there are not at preſent the leaſt veſtige; but there is ſtill remaining, againſt one of " the walls, this inſcription, relative to the removal of the body of the Earl of Northampton, which " points out nearly the time when the Church began to fall to decay. This was, in all likelyhood, after " the burial, and before the removal of that Earl."

MEMORANDUM.

" IN this place was buried the body of Henry, Earl of Northampton, Conſtable of Dover Caſtle, and " Lord-warden of the Cinque Ports, A. D. 1614; and in this place ſtood likewiſe a monument in " memory of the ſaid Earl, whoſe body and monument, by reaſon of the ruinous condition of this " Chappel, was removed, A. D. 1696, to the Chappel of the Hoſpital of Eaſt Greenwich, in the County " of Kent, of the foundation of the ſaid Earl, at the charge of the worſhipful Company of Mercers, " London, Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital; and with the conſent of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and " of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and of Henry, Earl of Romney, Lord-warden of the Cinque Ports, " and Conſtable of Dover Caſtle."

THE View here given (which was drawn anno 1758) repreſents the ſouth ſide of the Church and pharos; in which the courſes of Roman brick are diſtinctly marked. It likewiſe ſhews the Burial-ground for the garriſon; and, at a diſtance, over the center of the Church, the Keep or Dungeon.

A. D. 1580, on the ſixth of April, an earthquake was felt here; which threw down a piece of the Cliff next the ſea, with part of the Caſtle-wall ſtanding on it. This event ſhould have been inſerted in the general account of the Caſtle; but was, by an overſight, omitted.

OSTENHANGER, or WESTENHANGER HOUSE, KENT.

(PLATE I.)

OSTENHANGER ſtands in the pariſh of Stamford, towards the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, about two miles and a half north of Hythe.

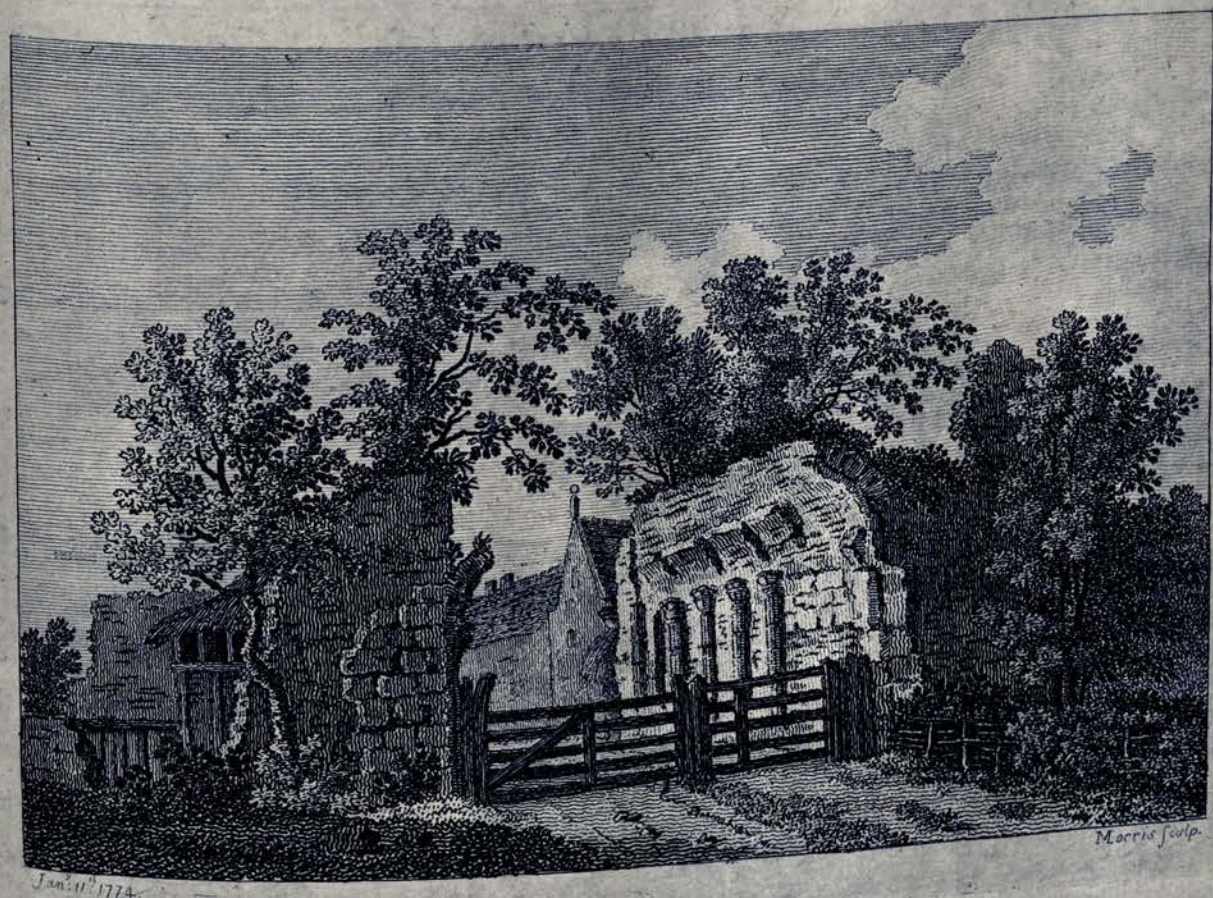
HARRIS, in his Hiſtory of Kent, has the following curious deſcription of this place. "Oſtenhanger, now generally "called Weſtenhanger; as Philpot ſaith, it is written in the Pipe Roll of that year, in the 27th year of King Henry III. "and much after the ſame manner I find it written in the next reign. This hath been anciently a very eminent ſeat, "and, as ſome think, was once a pariſh by itſelf: and, indeed, it is not unlikely that the chapel of St. John here was once "parochial; the ruins of the foundation of which I ſaw plainly remaining, between the moat and the great barn; and "ſeveral tomb-ſtones with croſſes on them, were dug up here. The worthy Juſtinian Champneys, Eſq. the preſent "owner of this manor, tells me, that by his writings he judges this chapel to have been formerly a pariſh; and there is "now a place called the Parſonage Field. None alſo of the eminent owners of this great houſe have been buried in "Stamford church; and ſeveral of them having been buried here, is alſo another argument for the ſame opinion. John "ſon of Nicholas de Crioll, in the 19th year of King Edward III. obtained a licence to found a chauntry here, which "he endowed with one meſſuage, 45 acres of arable, and ſix acres of paſture land, lying in Limpne.

"THIS famous ſeat, Philpot ſaith, did anciently belong to the family of Auberville: Sir William de Auberville lived "here in King Richard the Firſt's reign, at the time when he founded the abbey of Weſt Langdon. His ſon, Hugh de "Auberville, was alſo a good benefactor to that convent; and his ſon was Sir William de Auberville, whoſe only daugh- "ter carried it in marriage to Nicholas de Crioll, probably a great-grandſon of Bertram de Crioll, who was ſheriff of "Kent in the 27th year of King Henry III. There was alſo another Bertram de Crioll, who died poſſeſſed of a good "part of this eſtate in the 23d year of King Edward I. and left it to Joan his daughter, who carried it to her huſband "Sir Richard de Rokeſley; and who, on her brother John de Crioll's deceaſe, became his ſole heir. This Sir Richard "de Rokeſley, who was knighted by King Edward I. at the famous ſiege of Carlaveroch in Scotland, left only two "daughters; Joan, who was the wife of Walter de Pateſhall; and Agnes, who carried this eſtate in marriage to Thomas "de Poynings. He had iſſue Nicholas Poynings, who was ſummoned to ſit in parliament as a Baron in the 33d year "of King Edward III. Michael Poynings had the ſame honour in the 42d year of that King; and one Lucas de Poy- "nings ſat the ſame year in the ſame rank. On the diviſion of the eſtate, Weſtenhanger fell to Michael's ſhare, whoſe "ſon Thomas ſate alſo in parliament as a Baron in the 6th year of King Henry IV. as alſo did his grandſon Robert d

" Poynings, who died in the 8th year of King Edward IV. and left Sir Edward Poynings, his ſon and heir. This gentleman lived here, was a Privy Counſellor to King Henry VII. Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and it was by his influence on that nation that the famous ſtatute paſſed, which was called Poynings Law. He was likewiſe at the ſiege of Terwin with King Henry VIII. and was made Knight-Banneret for his good ſervices there; but he dying in the 12th year of that King's reign, without any lawful iſſue, his eſtate eſcheated to the Crown; however, King Henry VIII. gave this, and ſome other parts of it, to his natural ſon, Thomas Poynings, afterwards made Knight of the Bath at Queen Anne Bolen's Coronation; and in the 36th year of King Henry VIII. he ſate in parliament as Baron Poynings of Weſtenhanger. About a year after this he died without iſſue; and then this manor returned to the Crown again, where it lay till King Edward VI. granted it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Duke of Northumberland; but on his attainder in the 1ſt of Queen Mary, it came again to the Crown, and was by Queen Elizabeth granted to her kinſman Sir Thomas Sackville, who not long after ſold it to Thomas Smith, Eſq. uſually called Cuſtomer Smith, who very much improved and augmented the buildings of the houſe, which had been greatly damaged by fire. From him it deſcended to his great-grandſon Philip Smith, Viſcount Strangeford, who reſided here in Philpot's time; but at length he ſold it to Finch, from whence it went in the ſame way into the poſſeſſion of Juſtinian Champneys, Eſq. who hath built here a neat ſmall houſe out of the remains of the old one; and very auguſt and noble thoſe ruins are, and ſhew this ſeat to have been once a very large and magnificent pile of building, and which ſome fancy to have been alſo of very great antiquity; for they will have it to have been erected by Oeſce, ſon and ſucceſſor to Hengiſt King of Kent, and from him to have had the name of Oeſcinhanger. But though this be not very improbable (for I know not where elſe to fix the place of Hengiſt's reſidence in this county) yet we have nothing in hiſtory to confirm it; and the buildings here have by no means the face of ſo great antiquity, and I believe did not precede the time of the Criolls or Auberyilles, unleſs you would think that by the tower here called Roſamond's, and where the tradition is, that fair miſtreſs was kept for ſome time, it did belong once to Henry II. and perhaps might be given by him to the Auberyilles; which conjecture will receive ſome confirmation from what I obſerved here, as I was looking carefully over the venerable ruins of this place, where I met with ſeveral pieces of excellent carved work in ſtone; for I found the left hand of a ſtatue well carved in ſtone, with the end of a ſcepter graſped in it. This I fancied then to have been part of the figure of King Henry II. becauſe I remembered, that in Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory of our Kings, there was a ſeal of that Prince, with his ſcepter in his left hand, and the ball or mound in his right; a poſition ſo unuſual, that one would almoſt conclude from it, that King Henry II. was left-handed. This houſe was once moted all round, and had a draw-bridge, a gate-houſe and portal, whoſe arch was large and ſtrong, with a portcluſe or porteullis, and the walls all embattled and fortified with nine towers; one of which, with the gallery or garret adjoining to it was called, as is abovementioned, Fair Roſamond's Tower, and it was thought ſhe was kept here for ſome time before ſhe was removed to Woodſtock. The room they call her priſon, was the long garret, of 160 feet in length, which they call her gallery. Within the great gate was a court of 130 foot ſquare, in the middle of which was once a fountain. Over the door by which you entered the houſe was a ſtone figure of St. George on horſeback, and under that were four coats of arms; the Royal one; another, a key and crown, held by two angels; and the other two defaced. On the right hand was a pair of free-ſtone ſtairs 8 foot wide, and of 20 ſteps; this led into a chapel of 33 foot long and 17 foot wide: this was not the church or chapel of St. John, but one of a much later date, being erected there by Sir Edward Poynings, Knight of the Garter, and Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, in the 12th year of King Henry VIII. This appears by a French inſcription on two ſtones, which now lye in Mr. Smith's parlour, in this pariſh, and which, among other things, were brought out of the ruins of Weſtenhanger. At each corner of the window of this chapel, was carved curiouſly well in ſtone, a canopy. There were alſo pedeſtals for ſtatues; and over the the window ſtood a ſtone ſtatue of St. Anthony, with his pig at his feet, which had a bell hung in one of its ears. At the weſt end of the chapel were ſtatues of St. Chriſtopher, and King Herod. The hall was 50 foot long and 32 foot wide, and a muſick gallery in it at one end, and cloiſters which led from the other end to the chapel, parlour, &c. There were then in the houſe 126 rooms, and a report was, that there were 365 windows. In the year 1701, for the ſum of 1000l. which was given for the materials then ſtanding in this houſe, three quarters of it were pulled down: and the account above is the condition it was in when that was begun.

" PHILPOT mentions another part of this eſtate of Weſtenhanger, which coming to Nicholas de Criol by the heir of Auberville, afterwards went thus: John, ſon of this gentleman, (who, by the bye, in the 19th year of King Edward III. had a licence to build and embattle at Weſtenhanger, and to found the chantry above-mentioned, in St. John's chapel) left it to his ſon, Sir Nicholas de Criol, who died ſeized of it in the 3d year of King Richard III.; from him it deſcended to Sir Thomas Criol or Keriell, as they began now to be called; and he was killed in the ſecond battle of St. Albans, in the 30th year of King Henry VI. He left no ſon, but by one of his daughters and coheirs it went in marriage to Thomas Fogg, Eſquire; who, about the end of King Edward IV. ſold it to his elder brother, Sir John Fogg, of Repton; and he, about the beginning of King Henry VIII. parted with it the ſame way to Sir Edward Poynings, above-mentioned.

This View, wherein is ſhewn Roſamond's Tower, was drawn Anno 1773.



OSTENHANGER HOUSE, KENT.

PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the great entrance on the north-weſt ſide, as viewed from the inner court. It ſeems to have been very noble, and was vaulted over by arches ſpringing from ſix polygonal pilaſters, at preſent only about ſix feet high; but as the ground hereabouts has been much raiſed, undoubtedly great part of the height of this entrance is buried.

LITTLE can be added to the account of this houſe quoted from Harris, in the former Plate, except that it was in the hands of King Henry the Eighth, when Leland wrote his Itinerary. His words are: "Coſtinghaungre was Creal's lordſhip, of ſum "now corrupteley caullid Weſtenanger. Poyninges a-late held it; the King hath "it now." That King, in the 32d year of his reign, granted to Sir Thomas Cheyney, Knight, Treaſurer of his houſhold, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, the office of conſtable of the caſtle of Saltwood, and keeper of his capital meſſuage, or manſion, at Weſtenhanger, and of the orchards and gardens to the ſame belonging, and keeper of his parks there, and of thoſe of Weſtenhanger. Wages

as Conſtable of Saltwood, 9l. 2s. 6d.; Keeper of Weſtenhanger houſe, ſixpence *per diem*; and Keeper of the parks, four pence *per diem*.

STRYPE, in his Annals, vol. II. page 314, mentions "Queen Elizabeth at her own "houſe at Weſtenhanger." By Harris's account, it was ſome time in the Crown during her reign; but is not mentioned amongſt her houſes, in the liſt of them publiſhed in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa. It at preſent belongs to ——— Champneys, Eſq. a deſcendant of Juſtinian Champneys, and is lett for a farm-houſe.

HERE, in the laſt Civil War, divers priſoners were a while confined by the Parliatary General, after the defeat of thoſe of the King's party at Maidſtone, June 1ſt, 1648; and among them Sir William Brockman, who was very active in the royal cauſe. This anecdote, though not mentioned in the hiſtories of thoſe times, was communicated by a Gentleman of that family.

This View was drawn Anno 1773.

Jan.ʸ 20. 1775.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. PANCRACE, IN ST. AUGUSTINE's MONASTERY, CANTERBURY.

THE Ruins of this little Oratory ſtand near the ſouth-eaſternmoſt part of the Abbey-Cloſe. It is commonly ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity; but this opinion is controverted by Somner, who gives very good reaſons for his doubts.

" THE next thing (ſays he) is the Chappel of St. Pancrace, built (as the private Chroniclers make " report) before Auguſtine came, and uſed by the King, before his converſion to Chriſtianity, for the " place of his Idol-worſhip; but after it, the firſt that Auguſtine, after he had purged it from the " worſhip of the falſe, conſecrated to the ſervice of the true God, and dedicated to St. Pancrace: where- " with the Devil, all-enraged, and not brooking his ejection from the place he had ſo long enjoyed; the " firſt time that Auguſtine celebrates maſs there, furiouſly aſſaults the Chappel to overturn it: but having " more of will than power to actuate his intended miſchief, all he could do, was to leave the enſigns of " his malice, the print of his talons [ſuch as I have elſewhere ſeen by ivy growing and eating into old " walls, even of ſtone] on the ſouth porch of the wall of the Chappel, where they are viſible to this " day. Thus Thorn tells the tale; and no better than a tale I can conceive it to be. I will grant " that a Chappel of that name, of no ſmall antiquity, there was ſome time ſtanding, where a good part " of her ruins are yet left, built almoſt wholly of Britiſh or Roman brick (infallible remains of " Antiquity): That on the walls, outſide of the ſouth porch, ſuch tokens as the Hiſtorian will " have it to be the marks of the Beaſt, are viſible enough: That of latter time this ſtory became " vulgarly received. (Hamond Beale, to inſtance in one for many, anno 1492, gives by his will to the

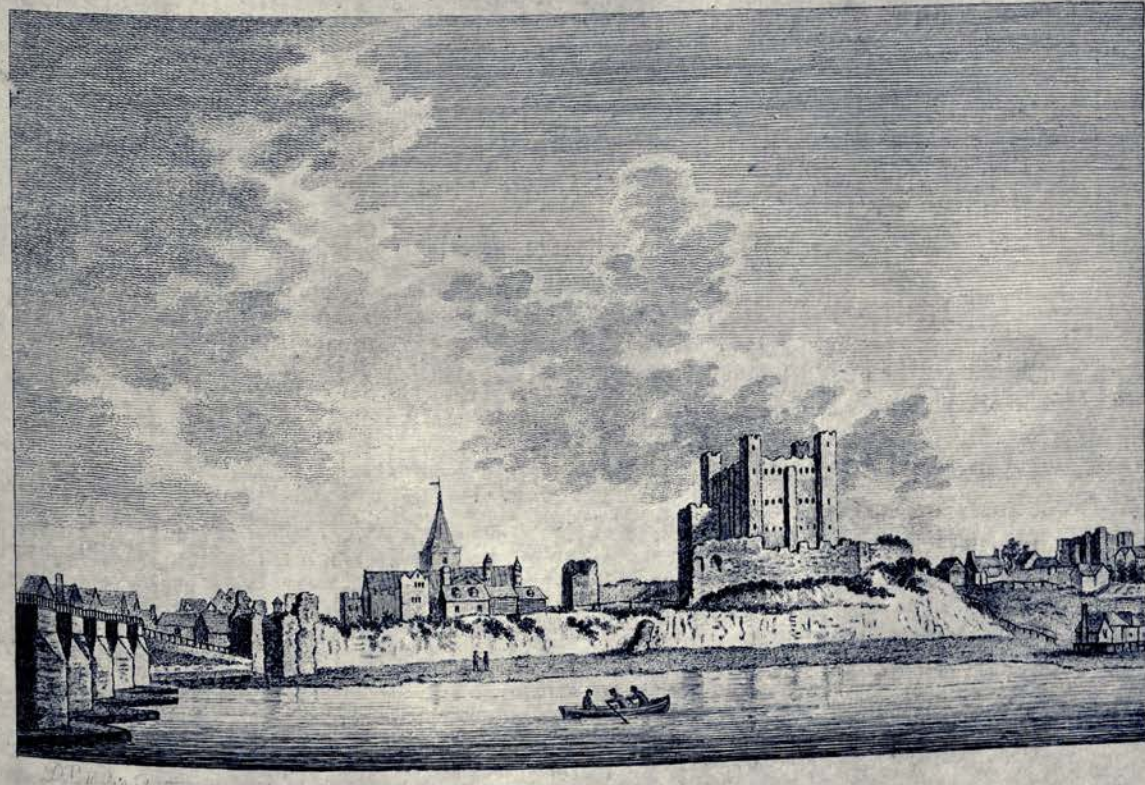
' reparation of St. Pancrace his Chapel within the precinct of St. Auguſtine's Church-yard, and of " the Chapel where St. Auguſtine firſt celebrated maſs in England, annexed to the former 3l. 6s. 8d.) " But that either this was the place where St. Auguſtine firſt ſaid maſs in England (St. Martin's was it, " as Bede will tell you), or that the ſtory is further true than I have granted, I cannot believe.

" To give you my reaſons, conſult venerable Bede's Preface to his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and you " ſhall find, he there acknowledgeth his intelligence for theſe parts received chiefly from Albinus, the " then Abbot of St. Auguſtine's, who with diligence inſtructed him in all things that, either by " written record or tradition of his Elders, had come unto his knowledge any ways memorable. " But take his own words. He ſays, " The moſt reverend Abbot Albinus, a man ſkilled in all kind of " learning, became, above all others, my chief helper in this work: who being inſtituted in the Church " of Canterbury by the venerable and moſt learned men, Archbiſhop Theodore, of bleſſed memory, and " Hadrian the Abbot, had diligently come to the knowledge of all things which were done by the " diſciples of the bleſſed Pope Gregory, both in the Province of Canterbury itſelf, and in the bordering " countries alſo, either from the monuments of learning, or from the report of the aged, and tranſmitted " to me, concerning theſe matters, whatſoever ſeemed worth to be recorded, by Nothelmus, a religious " Prieſt of the Church of London, either by writing, or by word of mouth." Thus Bede. Add " hereunto, That this was a matter ſo remarkable, an occurrence ſo much in itſelf, but in reſpect of " the circumſtances of time and place much more memorable: of time; it happening ſo in the " very infancy of the Engliſh Saxon Chriſtian Church: of place; being ſuch as from an idol-temple " was become, and that newly, a Chriſtian Oratory: that, than it, there is not a thing more worthy " to be kept in memory, in the whole ſtory of times; and therefore could not have eſcaped the one, the " Intelligencer (Elbine's) knowledge; nor conſequently the other, the Hiſtorian (Bede's) pen. But for " all this, look and you ſhall find, that Bede is ſo far from making mention of it, that he remembers not " ſo much as the Chapel. This is much. But let me add yet further: The following Chronologers, " for the moſt part Monks, all paſs it over in deep ſilence. Could Fame have been (think you) ſo " ſluggiſh, or ſo confined, that ſo famous a matter as this ſhould fall from no Author's pen, till (in " compariſon) but yeſterday, till Spot's and Thorn's days? The caſe ſo ſtanding, let him believe it " that can give credit to it for me; and ſo I leave it."

If theſe reaſons are not deemed ſufficient, to them may be added, that the ſhape of the eaſt window of the preſent Chapel is pointed; a circumſtance alone ſufficient to invalidate its pretenſions to very remote antiquity.

Mr. Batteley, in his Additions to Somner, ſays, from Thorn and other Authorities, That this Chapel was built by King Eadbald in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin; and that St. Dunſtan was wont, at midnight, to viſit this Church and Chapel, and to ſpend much time at his devotions therein; but that the enlargements of the fabric of the Church of this Monaſtery did, in proceſs of time, quite ſwallow up this Chapel.

This View, which repreſents the South Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1755.—The Traces of the Devil's Claws appear on the Eaſt Side of the ſmall ſquare Building, formerly the Porch of the Chapel.



ROCHESTER CASTLE, KENT.

PLATE I.

THIS venerable and majeſtic ruin ſtands upon an eminence, on the caſtern bank of the river Medway, a ſmall diſtance S. of, and above the bridge, on or near which ſpot, it is ſaid, ſtood a caſtle built by the Romans. Kilburne, in his Survey of Kent, has the following account of its origin, "J. Cæſar commanded it to be built (according to the Roman order) to awe the Britons, and the ſame was called the Caſtle of Medway, but time and tempeſts bringing the ſame entirely to decay; Oeſc, or Uſke, king of Kent, about the year 490, cauſed Hroff, one of his chief counſellors and lord of this place, to build a new caſtle upon the old foundation, and hereupon it took the name of Hroffes Caſtle." As to the firſt part of this piece of hiſtory, which aſſigns the building of the caſtle to J. Cæſar, probabilities are extremely ſtrong againſt it, both on account of the ſhort ſtay he made in this iſland, and the difficulties and perplexities in which, during that time, he was involved; but that the Britons might erect a fortreſs here after his ſeceſſion ſeems very likely, as by its ſituation it commanded the paſſage over the Medway; of the importance of which, they muſt, at that time, have been well convinced; the ſame reaſons make it probable, that it was repaired, and perhaps improved, by the Roman legions, who, in the time of Claudius, arrived here under the command of A. Plautius. That this was a Roman ſtation ſeems indubitable, not only from the number of Roman bricks, coins, lachrymatories, and other veſſels, found in and near the caſtle, the courſe of the Roman way which led croſs the river near this place, but likewiſe from the teſtimony of Antoninus in his Itinerary; it is alſo poſſible, that this caſtle, falling to ruin, might have been rebuilt by Uſke king of Kent, as is above related by Kilburne, ſince, in the year 765, a caſtle is mentioned here, in the grant of certain lands given by king Egbert to the church of Rocheſter, which are deſcribed as lying within the walls of the caſtle of Rochester; and in 855 Ethelwulf, king of the weſt Saxons, gave a houſe and lands to one Dunne (his miniſter) the ſituation of which is ſaid to be "meridie caſtelli Hrobi," ſuppoſed to ſignify to the ſouth of the caſtle of Rocheſter. To theſe it has been, indeed, objected, that the whole city is by K. Offa called a caſtle, for in his grant to bp. Waremund, he ſtiles him, "Epiſcopum caſtelli quod nominatur Hroffeceaſter;" and again, that the extent of land mentioned by K. Egbert, viz. "Unum viculum cum duobus jugeribus et intra mœnia caſtelli," muſt ſignify the whole city, and not any fort or caſtle in the city; likewiſe that in the accounts of ſieges before the conqueſt, no mention is made of the caſtle, though in like caſes, after that event it is always particularly ſpoken of.

THE anſwers to theſe objections are, That the title of bp. of Rocheſter caſtle given to Waremund, might perhaps be done as a declaratory acknowledgment of his authority over it, from which, as a royal fortreſs, it might claim exemption; or elſe it might have been given to ſome former bp. as a place of ſecurity, to which he could retire in caſe of an invaſion; but being afterwards withheld from the ſee, this was perhaps a formal and ſolemn acknowledgment of the epiſcopal right; with reſpect to the argument drawn from the extent and ſituation of the land mentioned in K. Egbert's charter, the former, namely, one little ſtreet and two acres is nearly the quantity of land encloſed within the preſent walls, and perhaps the former fortifications might have been more extenſive; and in all the ancient writings and charters relating to the church of Rocheſter in Reg. Roff. the wall of the city is diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the caſtle; the former is expreſſed by the word Murus, and the latter generally by Moenia. Now the land in queſtion is ſaid to be intra Moenia; and beſides, in the grant of Ethelwulf before mentioned, the houſe and lands are ſaid to be ſouthward of the caſtle, and there is alſo mention of two acres of meadow land, and a right of common in the marſhes, probably thoſe by the river ſide; all which agrees with the ſituation of the preſent caſtle. Altho' theſe reaſons do not ſeem quite concluſive, yet the general determination is for the ancient exiſtence of the caſtle; and of this opinion is the ingenious author of the Hiſt. of Rocheſter lately publiſhed, who ſays, "On ſumming up theſe particulars, I muſt conclude, there was a fortification called a caſtle within the city on this ſpot, before the conqueſt, altho' much leſs ſtrong and reſpectable than the preſent caſtle has been."——Bede mentions this caſtle, which he ſtiles Caſtellum Cantuariorum; and in the year 884, it ſuſtained a ſharp ſiege by Haſting, the Dane, who, according to their method of attack, caſt upon

the ſouth ſide of it, that high mount now called Bully-hill. In this ſiege the caſtle ſuffered conſiderably, and afterwards lay a long time deſolate and neglected, till, as Kilburn ſays (tho' he gives no authority for his aſſertion, it was rebuilt by W. the Conqueror, who garriſoned it with 500 ſoldiers. The preſent remains of this caſtle, indeed, confirm this poſition, being evidently of Norman conſtruction, the form of the great tower or keep, commonly called Gundulph's Tower, being extremely ſimilar to that of Dover, as well as to the White Tower in London, and indeed to the keeps of many other caſtles built about the time of the conqueſt. It is probable this was chiefly the work of Odo, bp. of Beyeux, in Normandy, Baſtard, brother to the Conqueror, chief juſticiary of England and earl of Kent, who is ſaid to have reſided in this city. The known turbulency of his temper, makes it likely he ſhould deſire to have a place of ſtrength in his cuſtody.

ABOUT this time, it appears, an exchange of lands paſſed between the K. and the bp. of Roche ſter, wherein the latter had lands given him at Aylsford, in lieu of a piece of ground in Roche ſter for the K. to build a caſtle on; "I am inclined to think, ſays the author of "the Hiſt. of Roche ſter, that this piece of ground was the two acres within the caſtle before-mentioned, given to the church of Ro-"cheſter by Egbert K. of Kent; and now again put into the king's hands, that he might rebuild and ſtrengthen the fortifications. This "exchange gave riſe to the prevailing notion, that Roche ſter Caſtle ſtood in Aylsford Pariſh."

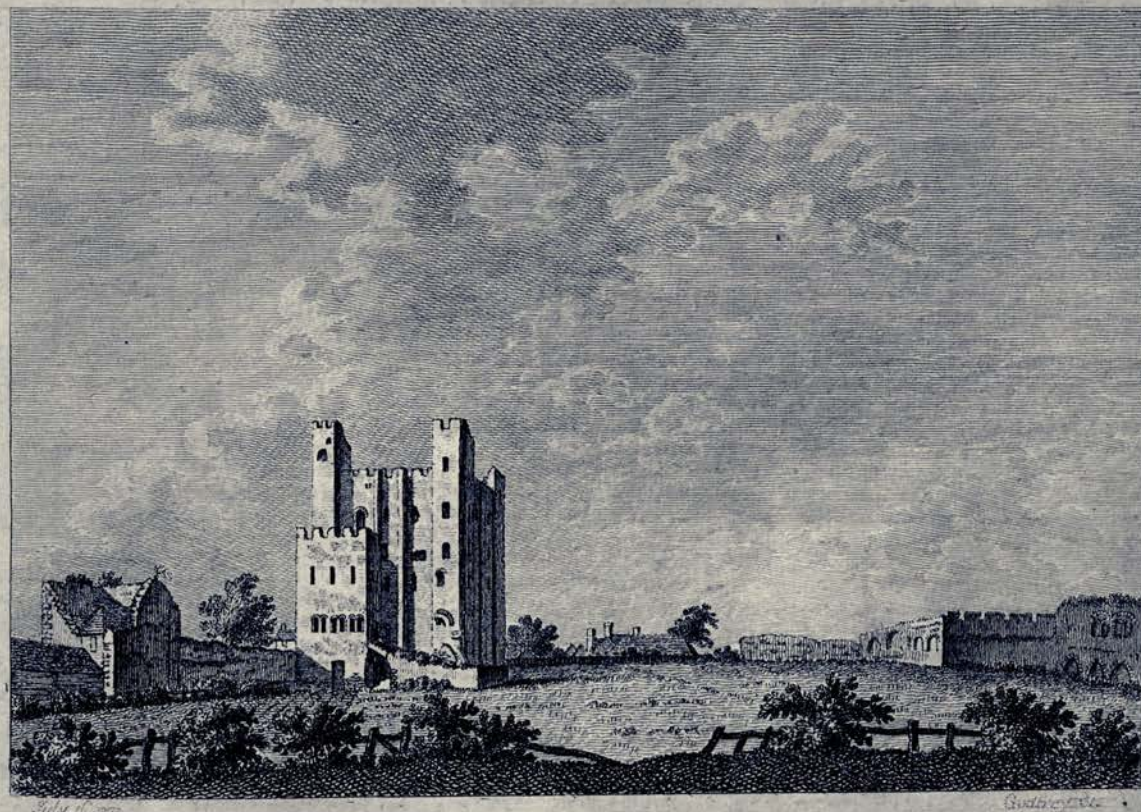
THIS caſtle was, in the beginning of the reign of W. Rufus, in the cuſtody of the before-named bp. Odo, having been reſtored to him by that king among his other honors and eſtates, which he had forfeited by his behaviour in the former reign, and for which he had been confined in the caſtle of Rouen in Normandy, but no ties either of blood or gratitude could bind this rebellious prieſt; for ſhortly after, viz. in the 2d year, he appeared in arms for Rob. D. of Normandy, elder brother to Rufus, drew over to his party many of the nobility of England, and fortified againſt his king and benefactor the very caſtle with which he had entruſted him. Rufus immediately ſet about raiſing an army to chaſtiſe him, but finding recruits to come in but ſlowly, he iſſued out a proclamation, ſignifying, "That "whoſoever would not be reputed a Niding, ſhould repair to the ſiege of Roche ſter." What was the meaning of this term, has not reached theſe days; undoubtedly it was a word of high reproach, ſince to avoid that appellation ſoldiers flocked to his ſtandard from every quarter, with whoſe aſſiſtance he ſoon reduced the town, and cloſely, tho' without much effect, beſieged the caſtle, which was defended 6 weeks, and probably would have held out much longer, but for a contagious diſtemper which broke out amongſt the garriſon, whereupon they offered to capitulate; at firſt the king, juſtly exaſperated with the ingratitude of their leader, would liſten to no terms, but at length, by the mediation of his nobles, he permitted them to march out with their horſes and arms, and to depart the kingdom without forfeiting their eſtates. Odo was for a while confined in Tunbridge Caſtle, but on condition of his quitting the kingdom, was afterwards ſet at liberty.

IN this ſiege the caſtle received conſiderable damage, which the K. obliged bp. Gundulph, who was then famous for his ſkill in architecture, to repair; refuſing to confirm a grant for the manor of Hadenham in Buckinghamſhire, given to the ſee of Roche ſter by abp. Lanfranc, unleſs Gundulph would expend £60. in repairing the injuries ſuſtained by this ſiege, and in other neceſſary additions; this perhaps was meant as a fine for the part the bp. might have taken in the late inſurrection; as it appears even this condition was obtained by the friendly interpoſition of Rob. Fitz Hamon, and Hen. E. of Warwick. Gundulph, therefore, in obedience to this agreement, greatly repaired the walls, and began the building of the keep, or great ſquare tower, which ſtill bears his name. It is diſputed whether he lived to finiſh it. Indeed the arguments, tho' on neither ſide very convincing, ſeem rather ſtronger for his not compleating it, than thoſe brought to ſupport the contrary opinion.

THE author of the Hiſt. of Roche ſter, uſes the following reaſons to prove it was not finiſhed by Gundulph, "I cannot, however (ſays "he) think that Gundulph finiſhed this ſtupendous work, but am rather of opinion, that it was the labour of many years; for in the "year 1126, K. H: I. by advice of his council granted to Wil. Corbyl, then abp. of Canterbury, and to his ſucceſſors, the cuſtody of "this caſtle, and the office of Caſtellan annexed to it, with free liberty to build a tower in it for himſelf, that is, ſays Philpot, another "tower correſpondent to Gundulph's; but I imagine this to be the ſame tower, it being too large a work to be compleated ſo ſoon as "theſe accounts ſeem to intimate. The affair of Odo was in the year 1089. Gundulph might have finiſhed the repairs of the caſtle, and "have made ſome progreſs in building his tower about the year 1092, by which time it is probable he had expended the greateſt part of "the ſtipulated ſum, and could not proceed in his intended project of the tower without a grant of money from the crown; but it does not "appear that any ſuch aid was given him."——It deſerves alſo to be remarked, that Hen. II. in a charter without date ſays, "I "will that the monks of Roche ſter and their men be freed from all the work of the caſtle, et expeditione Archi ſue conſtructione;" by "which it is evident, that the tower was then building. The firſt year of H. II. was 28 years after the grant made to the abp. with "liberty to build a tower, that being in 1126, vide Regiſt. Roff. page 45." Beſides theſe, he likewiſe urges, that as this was a military building, and a kind of fine ſet upon the bp. it was not likely he would be over hearty in the work; neither was the ſum preſcribed him to expend, by any ways ſufficient for ſuch an edifice: moreover, he had then on his hands a very expenſive undertaking, being no leſs than the rebuilding of his church and monaſtery, which alone would call for all his pecuniary abilities, particularly as his income was not great, and even for part of it he was then engaged at law. On the other hand, the firſt of theſe arguments however ſeems to prove but little. Permiſſion might be given to abp. Corbyl, to erect another tower ſimilar to that built by Gundulph, and yet might have never been put in execution by him. Neither is the reaſon which has induced this author to conſider it as the ſame tower at all apparent; but the chief argument brought in favour of its having been finiſhed in Gundulph's life-time, is deduced from the ſimilarity of ſome of the ornaments on the caſtle, to thoſe of the cathedral. To which it may be anſwered, that even ſuppoſing the bp. did not live to compleat it, it might be finiſhed from his original plan, which is the more likely conſidering his reputation for ſkill in architecture; and this will ſufficiently account for a ſameneſs in the ornaments and ſtile of building.

IN the reign of H. I. this caſtle, as has already been obſerved, was put into the cuſtody of the abps. of Canterbury by that king; but they did not long hold it, for in the ſucceeding reign, about the year 1163, Tho. Becket, amongſt other complaints he made againſt H. II. accuſed him of having unjuſtly deprived him of the caſtle of Roche ſter, heretofore annexed to the ſee of Canterbury.

IN the diſputes between K. John and his barons, anno 1215, on the ſubject of Magna Charta, this caſtle was ſeized by the latter, and committed to the cuſtody of Wil. de Albinet. The king immediately inveſted it, and carried on a regular ſiege, breaking down all the bridges, and fortifying the avenues leading to it; ſo that when Rob. Fitz Walter was ſent by the barons to its relief, he could not give them any aſſiſtance. Nevertheleſs it was defended with great vigour for 3 months, during which time the garriſon was reduced to the neceſſity of eating their horſes; at length their walls being ruined by the battering engines of the beſiegers, and they ſeeing no proſpect of relief, were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. K. John fired with reſentment at their obſtinate reſiſtance; at firſt reſolved to gratify his revenge by putting the garriſon to the ſword, but being convinced of the imprudence of ſuch a ſtep by ſome of his courtiers, he confined de Albinet and ſome others of the principal priſoners in different caſtles, but cauſed all the ſoldiers, except the croſs-bow-men, to be hanged, as a terrible example to others. The caſtle was the next year beſieged, and eaſily taken by Lewis, Dauphin of France; the damages ſuſtained in the former ſiege not having been repaired.



ROCHESTER CASTLE, KENT.

PLATE II.

H. III. ſucceeding to the crown, anno 1228, gave the cuſtody of this caſtle to Hubert de Burg, juſticiary of England. It was afterwards, during the war between that K. and his barons, garriſoned and put into the poſſeſſion of Ed. E. Warren for the king, and anno 1264 unſucceſsfully beſieged by the E. of Leiceſter. This caſtle was given by Hen. to Guy de Rochford, one of his foreign favourites, but he being baniſhed, it reverted to the crown; and in the 48th year of his reign, he entruſted it to the care of Wm. St. Clare, whoſe ancient ſeat was at Woodlands, in the pariſh of Kingſdown, in this county. He died the ſame year in his office of Caſtellan.

In the 2d year of Ed. I. anno 1274, Rob. de Hougham, L. of Hougham, near Dover, died conſtable of this caſtle, and was ſucceeded the next year by Rob. de Septuans, from whom the Harfleets of Eaſt Kent are deſcended.

In 1304 Stephanus de Dene was conſtable; he was diſplaced for ſome illegal taxes levied by him on the lands belonging to the monks of the adjoining monaſtery.

In the 15th Ed. II. anno 1322, the caſtle was in the cuſtody of Hen. de Cobham, as appears by a writ of privy ſeal mentioned in Madox's Hiſt. of the Ex. whereby he, or, in his abſence, his lieut. was directed ſo to provide and keep it, that it ſhould not be in danger either from a deficiency of munition, or want of ſufficient guarding.

In 1328, one Wil. Skarlett was conſtable of this caſtle, who made a diſtrain on one Simon Sharſtede, for caſtle guard rents due for lands in Wattringbury; and the ſame year in the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, a party of rebels beſieged this place, entered it, and took a priſoner out of it by force.

In 1413, Wil. Kerial, or Criol, died governor of it, after him it was given to Tho. L. Cobham, who held it till his death in 1472.

Ed. IV. who began his reign anno 1461, repaired the walls both of the city and caſtle, which ſeems to have been the laſt work beſtowed on them; from that time the caſtle was ſuffered to moulder away by degrees, ſo that in the next century, it became of very little importance; it reſted among the manors of the crown till the time of Ja. I. and in 1610, was by that king granted, with all its ſervices annexed, to Sir Anthony Welldone, of Swanſcombe, one of whoſe deſcendants, Walker Welldone, Eſq; ſold the timbers of it to one Gimmet, and the ſtone ſtairs, and other ſquared and wrought ſtone of the windows and arches, to different maſons in London; he would likewiſe have ſold the whole materials of the caſtle to a paviour, but on an eſſay made on the E. ſide, near the poſtern leading to Bully Hill, the effects of which are ſeen in a large chaſm, the mortar was found ſo hard, that the expence of ſeparating the ſtones amounted to more than their value, by which this noble pile eſcaped a total demolition. This Walker Welldone dying a batchelor, his eſtate came to miſs Welldone, his ſiſter, who married Mr. Harriſon, a goldſmith, in London. They conveyed the manor of Swanſcombe, and caſtle of Rocheſter, to Tho. Blechynden, Eſq; from him it came to the late Mr. Child, the banker, whoſe ſon, Rob. Child, Eſq; is the preſent proprietor.

Much land in this and other counties is held of this caſtle, whoſe tenure is perfect caſtle guard. On St. Andrew's day, old ſtile, a banner is hung out at the houſe of the receiver of the rents; and formerly every tenant who did not then diſcharge his proper rent, was liable to have it doubled on the return of every tide in the adjacent river, during the time it remained unpaid.

The preſent ſtate of this caſtle is thus minutely deſcribed in the Hiſt. and Antiquities of Rocheſter. "This caſtle is placed "on a ſmall eminence near the river Medway, juſt above Rocheſter bridge, and conſequently is in the ſouth-weſt angle of the "walls of the city. It is nearly of a quadrangular form, having its ſides parallel with the walls of the city. It is about 300 "feet ſquare within the walls, which were 7 feet in thickneſs, and 20 feet high, above the preſent ground, with embraſures,

ROCHESTER CASTLE, KENT.

" Three ſides of the caſtle were ſurrounded with a deep broad ditch, which is now nearly filled up; on the other ſide runs the " Medway. In the angles and ſides of the caſtle were one round and ſeveral ſquare towers, ſome of which are ſtill remaining, which were raiſed above the walls, and contained lower and upper apartments, with embraſures on the top. The " walls of this caſtle are built with rough ſtones, of very irregular forms, cemented by a compoſition in which are large " quantities of ſhells, and is now extremely hard. The entrance into this fortreſs is from the S. E.; part of the portal ſtill remains; on each ſide of this entrance is an angular receſs, with arches in the outward walls, that command the avenues to " the bridge of the caſtle to the right and left; over the gate-way and the receſſes was a large tower. From this entrance is an " eaſy deſcent into the city, formed on two arches turned over the caſtle ditch.

" THE deſcent from the caſtle terminated in a ſtreet, which, in *Reg. Roff.* is called a Venellam, and was the grand avenue " from the high ſtreet to the caſtle, which doubtleſs procured it the name of Caſtle Street; which it appears by a court-roll, " to have retained ſo low at leaſt as 1576. But what chiefly attracts the notice of a ſpectator is, the noble tower which ſtands " on the S. E. angle of this caſtle, and is ſo lofty as to be ſeen diſtinctly at 20 miles diſtant. It is quadrangular in its form, " having its ſides parallel with the walls of the caſtle, and its angles nearly correſpond with the four cardinal points of the " compaſs. It is about 70 feet ſquare at the baſe; the outſide of the walls are built inclining inward, ſomewhat from a perpendicular, and are in general 12 feet thick. Adjoining to the E. angle of this tower is a ſmall one, about two-thirds the " height of the large tower, and about 28 feet ſquare. The grand entrance was into this ſmall tower, by a noble flight of " ſteps 8 feet wide, thro' an arched gate-way about 6 feet by 10; this arch which, as well as all the others in the building, " was built of Caen ſtone, is adorned with curious fret-work. For the greater ſecurity of this entrance, there was a draw-" bridge, under which was the common entrance into the lower apartments of the great tower. Theſe lower apartments were " two, and muſt have been dark and gloomy; they are divided by a partition 5 feet thick, which partition is continued to the " top, ſo that the rooms were 21 by 46 feet on each floor. In the lower part of the walls are ſeveral narrow openings, intended for the benefit of light and air: there are alſo arches in the partition wall, by which one room communicated with the " other. Theſe apartments ſeem to have been deſigned for ſtore-rooms. In the partition wall in the center of the building, " is a well 2 feet 9 inches in diameter, neatly wrought in the walls, which well aſcends through all the ſtories to the top of the " tower, and has a communication with every floor. On the N. E. ſide, within the tower, is a ſmall arched door-way, through " which is a deſcent by ſteps into a vault under the ſmall tower: here ſeems to have been the priſon and melancholy abode of " the ſtate criminals, confined in this fortreſs. From the ground floor there is a winding ſtair-caſe in the E. angle, which " aſcends to the top of the tower, and communicates with every floor, it is about 5 feet 5 inches wide; the cement ſtill retains the impreſſions of the winding centers on which the arches were turned, but the ſtairs are much deſtroyed. The floor " of the firſt ſtory was about 13 feet from the ground; the holes in the walls where the timbers were laid, diſtinctly mark every floor, but at preſent no wood remains in the tower. The joiſts were about 13 inches, by 10 inches ſquare, and about " 13 inches apart, but ſomewhat leſs in the upper floors, and extended from the outward wall to the partition. In the W. " angle is another ſtair-caſe, which aſcends from this floor to the top of the tower, and communicates with every room. The " rooms in the firſt ſtory were about 20 feet high, and were probably for the accommodation of ſervants, &c. The apartment " on the N. E. ſide in the ſmall tower over the priſon, and into which the outward door of the grand entrance opened, was " on this floor, and was about 13 feet ſquare, and neatly wrought; the arches of the doors and windows being adorned with " fret-work. This room communicated with the large rooms in the great tower, thro' an arch about 6 feet by 10, which was " ſecured by a portcullis; there being a groove well worked in the main wall, quite thro' to the next ſtory. The rooms of this " floor alſo communicated with each other, by arches in the partition wall, and there are many holes in the outward walls on " every ſide for the admiſſion of light, and for the annoyance of the enemy. In the N. angle is a ſmall neat room, with a " fire-place in it, and was doubtleſs the apartment of ſome of the officers of the fortreſs. In the S. E. ſide is a ſmall door, " moſt probably for ſuch as were not admitted at the grand entrance; the wall within this door is peculiarly conſtructed for its " ſecurity.

" From hence you aſcend to the 2d ſtory, or third floor, on which were the apartments of ſtate; and here the workman has " ſhewn his greateſt ſkill. Theſe rooms were about 32 feet high, and ſeparated by 3 columns, forming 4 grand arches curiouſly ornamented; the columns are about 18 feet in height and 4 in diameter. There are fire-places to the rooms, having " ſemicircular chimney-places; the arches of which in the principal rooms are ornamented in the ſame taſte with the arches before mentioned. The ſmoke was not conveyed thro' funnels aſcending to the top of the tower, but thro' ſmall holes left for " that purpoſe in the outer wall near to each fire-place. About midway, as you aſcend to the next floor, there is a narrow " arched paſſage or gallery in the main wall, quite round the tower. The upper or 4th floor was about 16 feet high: the roof " is now entirely gone, but the ſtone-gutters which conveyed the water from it, thro' the wall to the outſide, are very intire. " From the upper floor, the ſtair-caſe riſes 10 feet higher to the top of the great tower, which is above 93 feet from the ground, " round which is a battlement 7 feet high with embraſures. At each angle is a tower, about 12 feet ſquare, with floors and " battlements above them; the whole height of theſe towers is about 120 feet from the ground *. From this elevation, there is " a pleaſing proſpect of the ſurrounding country; of the city and adjacent towns, with their publick building; the barracks " and dock-yard at Chatham, the meanders of the Medway, both above and below the bridge, even to its confluence with the " Thames, and down into the Swin: on ſuch an ancient pile, a ſerious mind cannot but reflect on the various changes that " have diverſified the ſcene below, on the battles, ſieges, peſtilences, fires, inundations, ſtorms, &c. which have agitated and " ſwept away the ſucceſſive generations who have inhabited the city and adjacent towns, during the 700 years which have " elapſed ſince the firſt building of this tower. Conſidering how long this fabrick has been neglected, I believe there are few " buildings in England of equal antiquity ſo perfect: nor can I quit this venerable pile without expreſſing my admiration at " the ſkill and ingenuity of the reverend architect; the nice contrivance throughout every part of the building, both for " conveniency and ſtrength, muſt ſtrike the eye of every curious beholder; nor can a perſon who has the leaſt taſte in antiquities, or ancient architecture, ſpend an hour more agreeably than in ſurveying this curious fabric †.

" From a dateleſs reſcript in Regiſt. Roff. it appears, that there was a chapel in the caſtle; but whether in this tower, or in what " other part, I cannot determine. It was named the King's Chapel; and the miniſters that officiated in it were called King's " Chaplains; their ſtipend was 50 ſhillings a year."

THESE two views were drawn anno 1759. The firſt ſhews the caſtle, the cathedral, and part of the bridge, as ſeen from the oppoſite ſide of the river; the latter is the land ſide, as viewed from the north-eaſt.

* THERE is in the tower of the caſtle wall next the bridge a funnel or ſpace in the wall, open from the bottom to the top, ſuppoſed to have been uſed for the ſecret conveyance of neceſſaries from the river into the caſtle.

† IN the S. E. and S. W. ſides of the great tower are ſeveral fiſſures very diſcernible, from the top to near the bottom: where theſe fiſſures are, there appears a junction of more modern work, particularly in the inner ſide of the S. E. wall. The facing and coin-ſtones of the arches in this S. or round tower, are not of the Caen-ſtone, which is uſed in all the other arches in this building, but of the fire-ſtone, the produce of this kingdom; from theſe and other appearances, ſufficiently obvious to a curious eye, it will appear evident, that this part of the building is not of equal antiquity with the reſt, but was probably rebuilt after the damages the caſtle had ſuſtained by the ſieges in the reign of K. John.

THIS is, I think, ſomewhat confirmed by an order made the 10th of H. III. (viz. in 1225, about 10 years after K. John beſieged it) to the ſheriff of Kent, to finiſh the great tower in Rocheſter caſtle.

1 March 1774 D.L.

SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT.

THIS caſtle ſtands near the ſouth ſide of the county, about a mile to the north weſt of Hythe. Harris, in his Hiſtory of Kent, gives the following account of it: "The "learned Dr. Gale judges this caſtle to have been built in the Romans time; and ſaith, "he found in an old manuſcript, that the town of Hythe did once belong to it; and "perhaps it was built, when Hythe firſt became a port, for its defence, and that of the "adjoining ſea-coaſt, againſt the piratical attempts of the Saxons. The Doctor ſaith alſo, "that ſeveral Roman Antiquities have been found at Newington, an adjacent village. "And Dr. Plott, in his Manuſcript about the Roman ways in this county, obſerved a "paved way, made after the Roman manner, all the way up the hill; not only to the "caſtle, for that poſſibly, ſaith he, might be done by ſome archbiſhop for their own "convenience, but a mile further on towards the Stone Street way. And I think it proba-"ble enough, that after the Romans had, by the inundation of the ſea, loſt their port at "Stutfall, Weſt Hythe, and Bottolph's Bridge, and did at laſt remove to the preſent "Hythe, they made that cauſey to accommodate the way to Durovernam, or Canterbury. "Dr. Plott ſaith alſo, that an anchor was plowed up at Saltwood Caſtle, in the valley, "which ſeems to indicate, that the ſea once covered that place, and made a harbour near "this caſtle. Kilburn ſaith, this caſtle was built by Oeſc or Uſk, ſon of Hengiſt, King "of Kent, which perhaps was only a repair, or an enlargement of the old one built before "by the Romans; as was alſo what was done to it by Henry of Eſſex, Baron Raleigh, "and for a time Lord Warden of the Ports, who held it of the Archbiſhop of Canter-"bury in King Henry the Second's time. But being accuſed of treaſon by Robert de "Montford, for cowardly deſerting the King's ſtandard at a battle in Wales; and being

" vanquiſhed by him in ſingle combat, which he demanded in his own vindication, and " left for dead upon the ſpot, King Henry II. ſeized upon the caſtle, and kept it in his poſ- " ſeſſion all his reign, as did King Richard the Firſt after him; but King John in his firſt " year reſtored it to the Archbiſhop, to whoſe ſee it had been given at firſt by Halden, " A. D. 1036, a great man in the Saxon times. In King Henry the Second's time it was " accounted an Honour, and had ſeveral places held of it, as appears from a paſſage in " Matt. Paris, and cited by Lambard; wherein he ſaith, King Henry the Second reſtored " to Thomas Becket (on their accommodation) all his goods and poſſeſſions, and ordered " a meeting of the Knights and eminent men holding of the Honour of Saltwood, to en- " quire into the Archbiſhop's rights and fees, in order to his being put in poſſeſſion of " them again.

" Archbishop Courtney built very much here, beautifying and enlarging it; and either " he, which is moſt probable, or ſome of his predeceſſors, encloſed a park about it, and " made it an uſual place of his reſidence. And Lambard tells a pleaſant ſtory of the pride " and loftineſs of this great prelate, which was tranſacted here. Some poor men of his " Manor of Wingham, having carried him ſome ſtraw or hay, not decently in carts, as " ought to be done to an Archbiſhop, but ſlovenly in ſacks on their horſes backs; he " ſummoned them to this Caſtle of Saltwood, and after having rated them ſoundly with " proper efforts of wrath, he bound them by oath to obey him, and then enjoined them " for pennance, that they ſhould all march in proceſſion, bareheaded and barelegged, with " each one a ſack of ſtraw on his back, ſo open at the mouth that the ſtraw might appear, " to diſgrace them for their diſreſpect. It continued part of the archiepiſcopal revenue till " the 29th of King Henry the VIIIth; but then Thomas Cranmer exchanged it with that " prince for other lands. And King Edward the Sixth, in his firſt year, granted it to " John Earl of Warwick, and Joan his wife; but ſomehow coming to the Crown again, " that King, in his fourth year, granted it to Edward Lord Clinton; and in the laſt year " of his reign, confirmed it to him, together with the Bailywick of Hythe. But not long " after, he ſold Saltwood to Mr. Thomas Broudnax, who parted with it the ſame way to " Knatchbull. And he in the 18th of Queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Criſpe, who ſold it " again to another Knatchbull. And Mr. Reginald Knatchbull, in the 31ſt of Queen " Elizabeth, ſold to William Gibbons, from whom in two years time it went the ſame " way to Sir Norton Knatchbull. And he in four years after demiſed it to Robert Cranmer, " Eſq. by whoſe daughter and heir, Ann Cranmer, it paſſed in marriage to Sir Arthur " Harris, of Crixey, in Eſſex. And his ſon, Sir Cranmer Harris, alienated it to Sir William " Boteler, father to Sir Oliver Boteler, the poſſeſſor in Philpot's time. And his ſon, Sir " Philip Boteler, A. D. 1712, ſold it to Brooke Bridges, Eſq. ſen. together with the Grange " farm, and ſeveral other lands." It is now the property of Sir Brooke Bridges, Baronet.

To the above may be added, that Henry VIII. in the 32d year of his reign, granted the office of Conſtable of this caſtle to Sir Thomas Cheiney, Knt. Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, with an allowance of 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Kilburn ſays, that " April 6th, 1580, (by reaſon of an earthquake then happening) part of the " caſtle fell down."

On examining theſe ruins, notwithſtanding the reſpectable authorities quoted by Harris, every ſtone of them evidently appear to have been laid by the Normans: poſſibly a fort might have ſtood here in the time of the Romans and Saxons, on the ſite of which the preſent building was perhaps erected.

This drawing was made Anno 1773.

Publish'd 20 Feb. 1772 by S. Hooper N°25 Ludgate Hill. J. Sneake Sculp.

THE WEST GATE OF CANTERBURY.

THIS view repreſents the Weſt Gate of the city of Canterbury, the church of Holy Croſs, Weſt Gate, the river Stour, and part of the city wall, with one of its towers. It was drawn in the year 1749.

THE Weſt Gate was built by Archbiſhop Simon Sudbury, in the time of King Richard the Second, on the SITE of a former gate, mentioned ſhortly after the Conqueſt, by Edmerus, the monk of Canterbury. It now is, and has been ever ſince its erection, the common goal of this city, as well for debtors as malefactors.

OVER the ancient gate, ſtood a church called the Holy Croſs of Weſt Gate, which belonged to the priory of St. Gregory; but being taken down with the gate, the preſent church, retaining the name, was built in its ſtead, about the year 1381.

WEST GATE OF CANTERBURY.

THE wall of this city is of great antiquity, as appears from the arches of Roman brick, at Ridingate, and the Caſtle-yard: its exact age is not however known; but that the city was walled before the Norman conqueſt, is evident from the charter of King Ethelbert, which deſcribes the lands granted for building the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, as lying under the eaſt wall of the city of Canterbury. This is farther proved by the teſtimony of Roger Hoveden; who relating the cruelties uſed by the Danes, when they took and plundered that place, anno 1011, ſays, they killed many of the inhabitants, by caſting them headlong from the wall of the city.

THIS wall was defended by twenty-one towers, and ſurrounded by a ditch, originally one hundred and fifty feet broad.

ON December 25, 1647, a diſturbance having ariſen between the townſmen, and one Page, a diſſenter, then mayor, on the ſubject of keeping Chriſtmas-day, and he being fearful of an inſurrection, obtained troops from the committee of the county, who, to puniſh the townſmen, threw down part of the city wall, near St. Mildred's Church, and burned the gates. Theſe were afterwards repaired by Archbiſhop Juxon, whoſe arms, with thoſe of the SEE, are on Weſt Gate, St. George's Gate, and Bur Gate.

THE Mill ſeen in this view, ſtands on the foundation of one mentioned in Domeſday-book, as belonging to the archbiſhop, but then in the hands of the canons of St. Gregory. It has ſince returned to the archbiſhoprick, and continues a parcel of its demeſnes.

20 April 1773 Sparrow Sculp.

WEST MALLING ABBY, KENT.

THIS was an Abby for Benedictine Nuns, founded, ſays Tanner, in the time of William Rufus, by Gundulf, Biſhop of Rocheſter, as appears by a Charter in the Monaſticon. Philpot places this foundation in the year 1090, and in Leland's Collectanea it is ſaid to have happened anno 1106.

To this Nunnery was given the manor of Corugerd, by King Henry the Firſt. Anſelm, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, beſtowed on it the manor of Little Malling; and Hubert, Archbiſhop of the ſame See, endowed it with the Church of Eaſt Malling. Theſe donations were confirmed both by William Rufus, Henry the Firſt, John, and Edward the Third; diverſe inſtruments, confirming privileges to this Houſe, are to be found in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe, particularly thoſe of infangentheof and outfangentheof.

A. D. 1190, temp. Richard the Firſt, according to Stowe, both the town of Malling and this Nunnery were deſtroyed by fire. By whom it was rebuilt does not appear; probably the Nuns were aſſiſted by the contributions of pious perſons.

" LAMBARD, in his Perambulation of Kent, ſpeaking of Malling, ſays, " this Towne was firſt given to Burhricus, the Biſhop of " Rocheſter, by King Edmund the brother of Athelſtane, under the name of three plough lands in Mealinges. About one hundreth " and fifty yeeres after which time Gundulphus, a ſucceſſour in that See, as you have read before, having amplified the buildings and " multiplied the number of the Monkes in his own Cittie, raiſed an Abbay of women here alſo: which (being dedicate to the name of " the Bleſſed Virgin) during all his life he governed himſelfe, and lying at the point of death he recommended to the charge of one Avice " (a choſen woman), to whom notwithſtanding he would not deliver the paſtorall Staffe before ſhe had promiſed canonicall obedience and " fidelitie to the See of Rocheſter, and had proteſted by othe, that there ſhould neither Abaſſe nor Nonne be from thenceforth received " into the Houſe, without the conſent and privitie of him and his ſucceſſors.

" Now whether this *Rus propinquum*, and politique proviſion, were made of a blinde zeale that the man had to advaunce ſuperſtition, or " of a vaine glorie to increaſe Authoritie in his Succeſſion, or els of a foreſight that the Monkes (which were for the moſt part " called Monachi, of ſole living, by the ſame rule that Montes have their name of removing) might have a convenient place to reſort " unto, and where they might (*caute* at the leaſt) quench the heats kindled of their good cheare and idlenes, God knoweth, and I will " not judge: but well I wote, that this was a very common practice in Papiſtry, for as St. Auguſtines had Sepulchres: St. Albans, " Sopewell: Shene, Sion: the Knights of Rhodes, the Nonnes of Clerkenwell: all adjoyning, or ſubject to ſuch obedience: even ſo " Sempringham and ſome others of that ſort, had bothe male and female within one houſe and wall together, the World being (in " the meane while) borne in hand that they were no men but Immages, as Phryne ſaid ſometime of Xenocrates."

IF Gundulf himſelf governed this Nunnery any conſiderable time, as here ſeems expreſſed, the foundation muſt have been earlier than is ſtated in Leland's Collectanea, as that Biſhop died March 7, 1107.

THE Charter of King Edmund, mentioned by Lambard, which is printed in the Monaſticon from the Textus Roffenſis, has a circumſtance, that at firſt ſight may ſeem ſomewhat extraordinary; which is, that amidſt the reſpectable and reverend names of the

WEST MALLING ABBY, KENT.

King's brother and mother, two Archbiſhops, ſeveral Biſhops and Prieſts, and diverſe of the Nobility, who witneſſed this Charter, appears that of Ælfgefu, the King's concubine, who in her ſignature thus particulariſes her ſtation, "† Ælfgefu concubina regis aſſui." It may, to reconcile this to our ideas of propriety, be neceſſary to obſerve, that Concubinage did not then mean what it does at preſent, but was a kind of legal contract, inferior to that of marriage, in uſe when there was a conſiderable diſparity between the parties; the Roman law not ſuffering a man to marry a woman greatly beneath him in birth and condition, but allowing ſuch woman to be kept as a Concubine, provided the man had no wife. Concubines were alſo permitted by ſeveral Popes, and the 17th Canon of the Council of Toledo declares, that he who, with a faithful Wife, keeps a Concubine, is excommunicated; but if the Concubine ſerved him as a Wife, ſo that he had only one woman, under the title of Concubine, he ſhould not be rejected from the communion. This accounts for the name of Ælfgefu being found in ſuch company, on ſo ſolemn an occaſion; which could not have happened, had the character of Concubine been deemed either ſinful or diſhonourable.

The revenues of this Abby were valued, the twenty-ſixth of Henry the Eighth, at £218. 4ſ. 2d. ob. per annum, Dugdale; £245. 10ſ. 2d. ob. Speed. It was diſſolved the 29th of October, 1539, being the thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, by the ſurrender of Margaret, the laſt Abbeſs, and ten of her Nuns. Anno 1553, here was paid out of the rents of this late Nunnery £10. in annuities, and the following penſions; to Agnes White, Eliz. Pimpe, Johanna Hall, Joan Randulph, Juliana Wetenhall, and Lettice Buck, £2. 13ſ. 4d. each.

The ſite was granted in exchange to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the thirty-ſecond of Henry the Eight; but in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was reſumed, and in the twelfth of that Queen granted to Henry Cobham, alias Brook, whoſe ſon, Henry Lord Cobham, being attainted in the ſecond year of King James the Firſt, the Crown granted it in leaſe to Sir ——— Fitz James, who ſold his intereſt therein to Sir Robert Bret, by whoſe widow it went to Humphry Delind; but the fee-ſimple remained in the Crown till the twenty-firſt of James the Firſt, when it was granted to John Rayney, Eſq. This grant was confirmed in the ſucceeding reign. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Sir John Rayney, of whom it was purchaſed by Edward Honeywood, Eſq; whoſe grandſon, Frazer Honeywood, Eſq; a banker in London, ſucceeding to it, pulled down the old houſe, then occupied by one Segar, a Fellmonger, and with the materials, at a great expence, erected the preſent ſeat, preſerving as much as poſſible the antient Gothic ſtile and form. He alſo repaired the out-offices, and made it his reſidence; and dying without iſſue, deviſed it to Sir John Honeywood, Baronet, of Elmſted, in this county, and his heirs by his firſt lady.

The following particulars of the preſent ſtate of this Abby were communicated to me by John Thorpe, Eſq; of Bexley in Kent.

This Houſe is moſt delightfully ſituated, being waſhed by a fine rivulet, which, riſing at the hamlet of St. Leonard's, runs by the ſide of the Abby, and through the gardens. In the meadows above the gardens large ſquare excavations are ſtill viſible; theſe were formerly the fiſh-ponds for the ſupply of the Nunnery.

Although the body of the houſe was pulled down, and rebuilt by Mr. Honeywood, many of the original offices are ſtill remaining, particularly an ancient Chapel; ſometime uſed as a diſſenting meeting-houſe, but now converted into a dwelling. Other buildings of two ſtories, at preſent ſerving for ſtables, haylofts and granaries; but the object moſt worthy notice, is a handſome tower of the Church, whoſe front is decorated with interſecting arches, and zig-zag ornaments, ſimilar to thoſe on the weſt front of Rocheſter Cathedral, built alſo by Biſhop Gundulf.

From the foundations diſcovered in levelling the ground, it appears, that this Abby conſiſted of two courts, or quadrangles, with cloiſters, a ſpacious hall, and that the Church had another tower ſimilar to that now ſtanding.

The burying-place ſeems to have been on the ſouth ſide of the Church; as, on digging there, great quantities of human bones have been thrown up; as alſo two ſtone coffins, with ſkeletons in them; the bones were all again interred, but the lids of the coffins were laid down as a pavement for the eaſt entrance into the Tower. On theſe there are no inſcriptions remaining, but they are ornamented with ſome circles on the top, and a right line running down the center, croſſed in two or three places with ſome foliage. Diverſe rings and other trinkets, as alſo ſome pieces of old coin, have been found at different times in clearing away the rubbiſh.

Over a gateway, at the weſt end of the building, is carved in ſtone, a heart diſtilling drops of blood; and on the other ſide, on an antique heater ſhield, are theſe arms; ermine, a croſier in bend ſiniſter, on a chief 3 annulets; probably the arms of one of the Biſhops of Rocheſter, or ſome benefactor. In the ſquare court over the door, on the right ſide going into the cloiſter, are two angels, with ſcrolls of ſcriptural ſentences cut in relievo, in an old character; one has Benedictus Deus in Domo ejus; the other, Et in omnibus Operibus ſuis. Over a paſſage in the weſtern wall, is, in the ſame character, ... R. Merton.

At ſome diſtance weſt of the Abby, on the left hand going up the town, is a very antient ſtone building, coeval with the Abby, and called the Old Jail. It has narrow windows, and walls of great thickneſs. Tradition ſays, this was the priſon belonging to the Abby; that the underground or cellar part was the dungeon; and the upper ſtory, the priſon for perſons guilty of ſmaller offences. At preſent it is uſed for drying and ſtowing hops.

This drawing was made anno 1760.

WINCHEAP GATE, CANTERBURY, KENT.

ALTHOUGH this Gate was not remarkable either for any particular beauty or antiquity, yet as it frequently occurs in the hiſtory and deſcriptions of Canterbury, and has lately been demoliſhed, many perſons will probably be glad to ſee its appearance here preſerved.

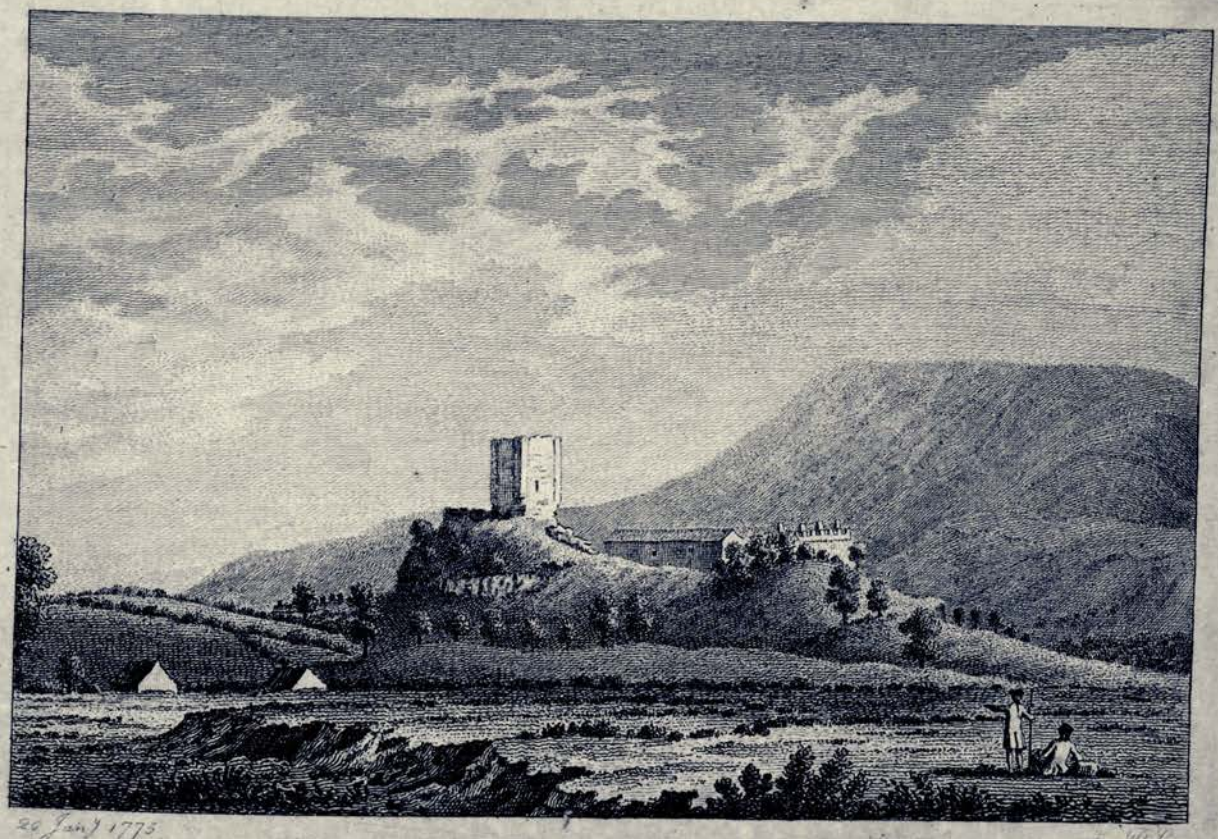
THE date of its erection is not known; but both its ſtile and materials ſpeak it not older than the time of Queen Elizabeth, or rather that of King James I.

IT was moſtly built with brick, and led from the Suburbs called Wincheap, from whence it takes its name. Over the arch, on the outſide, was the figure of a Heart encloſing the word, Welcome,

and on the inſide, in the ſame figure, Farewel!--- A conceit meant to ſalute the coming Stranger with a hearty welcome, and to bid the departing Traveller a hearty farewel.

THIS Gate was pulled down a few years ago, in order, as was pretended, to widen the road. At preſent a ruinous gap is left in its place, which, with the other breaches in the walls, give no advantageous impreſſion to ſtrangers entering the City.

This View was drawn Anno 1755.



CLITHERO CASTLE, LANCASHIRE.

THIS caſtle is ſituated on the ſummit of a conical inſulated crag, or rugged lime-ſtone rock, which ſuddenly riſes from a very fine vale, in which towards the north, at the diſtance of half a mile, runs the river Ribble, whoſe ſource is not far off; and a mile to the ſouth, Pendle hill ſeems to lift his head above the clouds.

THIS caſtle was built about the year 1178, by Robert de Lacy, lord of the honour of Pontifract, and the fourth deſcendant from Ibert, who came over with William the Conqueror. At preſent it exhibits a very different appearance from what it wore, when that drawing was made from which the Antiquarian Society publiſhed a print, in the year 1753.

TIME alone has not effected this alteration. The old gate and chapel were demoliſhed in the Civil Wars. Large pieces of the wall, ſtrongly cemented, ſtill lie on the ſide, and at the foot of the rock, probably diſjointed, and thrown thither by the force of gunpowder. Nothing but a ſquare tower, once the keep, and ſome of the bounding walls are remaining, within which his Grace the Duke of Montague has built a handſome embattled houſe, for the

habitation of the chief ſteward of the honour, which is one of the moſt valuable and extenſive royalties in the kingdom.

At the end of the rock ſtands the town of Clithero, which, though ſmall, is a borough by preſcription, governed by two bailiffs, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a market on Monday, and annually three fairs. From the ridge of this rock guſh out a number of ſprings of the pureſt water.

This view was drawn anno 1772.

KERTMELE, OR CARTMELE PRIORY, LANCASHIRE.

THIS was a priory of regular canons, of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded A. D. 1188, by William Mareſchal, Earl of Pembroke; who by his charter directed that it ſhould for ever remain an independant priory; that it ſhould never be raiſed to the dignity of an abbey; and that upon the death of the prior, the canons ſhould preſent to him, or his ſucceſſor, two of their convent, one of whom he was to nominate to the office of prior. Having ſettled theſe and ſome other particulars, he concludes in the following manner: "This houſe I have founded for the increaſe of our holy religion, giving "and granting to it every kind of liberty the heart can conceive, or the mouth utter; and "whoſoever ſhall in any way infringe theſe their immunities, or injure the ſaid monaſtery, "may he incur the curſe of God, of the bleſſed Virgin and all the ſaints, as well as my "particular malediction."

BY two different charters theſe canons were endowed by the above-named founder with all his lands of Kertmele, together with the church and its dependencies; likewiſe the church of Balifar, with the chapel of Balunadan and its appendages; alſo the town of Kiros in Ireland, with the advowſon of its church, and all appurtenances.

ADA de Winterthwaiter, Thomas de Kelilſtal, and Elias, ſon of Goditha de Stavely, were benefactors to this houſe. The charters of the founder were confirmed by Edward 3d,

but probably had been called in queſtion in the reign of Henry 3d; for by the rolls of the 7th of that king, cited in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, it appears, that the prior of Cartmele paid a fine of one Palfrey to have his charter of liberties amended.

In the 26th of Henry 8th, this priory was rated at 91l. 16s. 3d. per ann. Dugdale, 124l. 2s. 1d. Speed, 212l. 11s. 10d. ſecond valuation. Here at the diſſolution were reckoned ten religious and thirty-eight ſervants. The bells, lead, and goods were eſtimated at 274l. 13l. $9\frac{1}{2}$d. The debts owing by the houſe amounted to 59l. 12l. 8s. Anno 1553, here remained in charge 2l. in fees. The ſite of the monaſtery was granted 38th Hen. 8th, to Thomas Holcroft. The church is now converted to parochial uſes; the patron thereof Sir James Lowther.

Mr. Pennant, in his Tour through Scotland, gives the following account of the preſent ſtate of the remains of this convent:

"Three miles from the ſhore is Cartmel, a ſmall town, with moſt irregular ſtreets, "lying in a vale, ſurrounded by high hills. The gateway of the monaſtry of regular "canons of St. Auſtin, founded in 1188, by William Mareſchal, Earl of Pembroke, is ſtill "ſtanding. But this had long been holy ground, having, about the year 677, been given "to St. Cuthbert, by Elfrid, king of Northumberland, with all its inhabitants ſtill Britiſh. "The church is large, and in form of a croſs; the length is 157 feet: the tranſept 110: "the height 57. The ſteeple is moſt ſingular, the tower being a ſquare within a "ſquare; the upper part being ſet dragonally within the lower. The inſide of the church "is handſome and ſpacious: the centre ſupported by four large and fine cluſtered pillars: "the weſt part more modern than the reſt, and the pillars octagonal. The choir beautiful, "ſurrounded with ſtalls, whoſe tops and pillars are finely carved with foliage, and with "the inſtruments of the paſſion above.

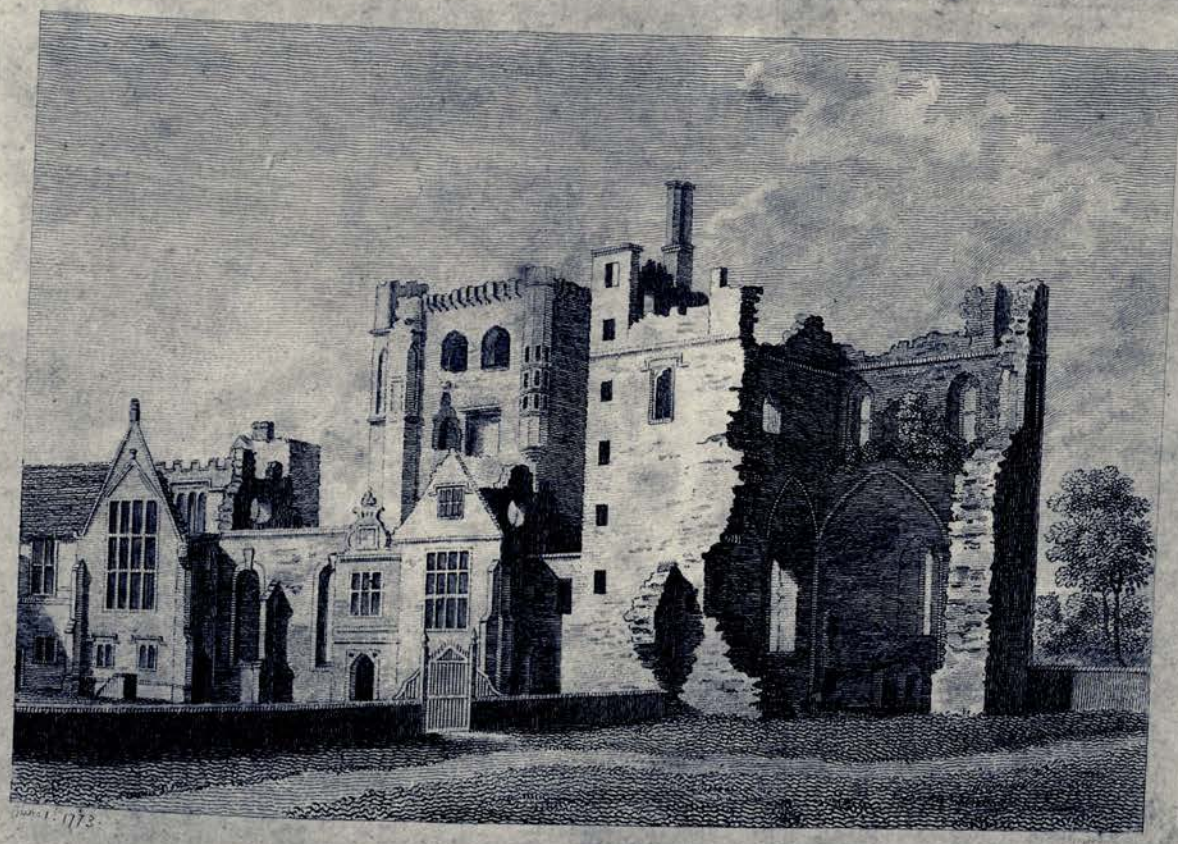
"On one ſide is the tomb-ſtone of William de Walton, with a croſs on it. He was "either firſt or ſecond prior of this place. The inſcription is only, *Hic jacet Frater Wilelmus "de Walton, Prior de Cartmel.*

"On the other is a magnificent tomb of a Harrington and his lady, both lie recumbent "beneath a fine carved and open work arch, decorated with variety of ſuperſtitious figures; "and on the ſurbaſe are groteſque forms of chaunting monks. He lies with his legs acroſs, a "ſign that he obtained that privilege by the merits of a pilgrimage. He is ſaid to have been "one of the Harringtons of Wraſholm tower; his lady a Huddleſton of Millam caſtle. It "is probable that his is the effigies of Sir John de Harrington, who, in 1305, was ſummoned "by Edward 1ſt, with numbers of other gallant gentlemen, to meet him at Carliſle, and "attend him on his expedition into Scotland; and was then knighted, along with Prince "Edward, with bathing, and other ſacred ceremonies.

"The monument erected by Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, of Cark-Hall, in Cartmel, deſerves "mention, being in memory of his grand-father, father and mother; the laſt a Monk, "deſcended from a Thomas Monk of Devonſhire, by Frances Plantagenet, daughter and "co-heir of Arthur viſcount Liſle, ſon of Edward 4th; and this Chriſtopher dying without "iſſue, was the laſt male by the mother ſide of that great line.

"In a ſide chapel is the burial place of the Lowthers, among other monuments is a "neat, but ſmall one of the late Sir William."

This view was drawn anno 1772.



THE CASTLE OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY, ſtiled DE LA ZOUCH, from its having formerly belonged to a family of that name, is ſituated in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote, near the north-weſt extremity of the county, bordering upon Derbyſhire.

THIS manor, after the extinction of the male line of the Zouches, in the firſt of Henry the Fourth, came to Sir Hugh Burnell, knight of the garter, by marriage with Joice, the heireſs of that family. From him it devolved to James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, who being attainted on account of his adherence to the party of Henry the Sixth, it eſcheated to the Crown, and was, in the firſt year of Edward the Fourth, granted by that king to Sir William Haſtings; in conſideration of his great ſervices, he was alſo created a Baron, Chamberlain of the Houſehold, Captain of Calais, and Knight of the Garter; and had licence to make a Park and Crenellate, or fortify ſeveral of his houſes, amongſt which was the building here repreſented. The Two Ruined Towers ſeen in this View are ſaid to be of his conſtruction, the other parts are evidently of later date. Of theſe Towers Burton, in his Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, mentions only one; his words are, ſpeaking of the Lord Haſtings, "who built there a large and faire houſe, and one ſtone tower of great height, "ſtrength, and excellent workmanſhip." This Lord was ſeized at the Council Board, and within two hours after beheaded in the Tower, by the order of Richard the Third.

THE CASTLE OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, ſays, Lord Haſtings obtained the grant of Aſhby de la Zouch, partly by a title, and partly by money paid; and in Vol. VI. pag. 114 and 115 relates, that for the building or repairing of his caſtle here, he took the lead from off Belvoir Caſtle, which had been committed to his keeping, the owner Lord Ros, having forfeited it, by taking part with Henry the Sixth. And alſo that he plundered another ſeat belonging to the ſame Lord, called Stoke D'Albanye, and carried part of the materials to his caſtle at Aſhby de la Zouch.

IN November 1485, the attainder of this Lord was taken off by Henry the Seventh, after the battle of Boſworth Field, and the eſtates reſtored to the family; ſince which Aſhby de la Zouch has regularly deſcended to the preſent Earl of Huntingdon, many of whoſe anceſtors reſided here, and are buried in the parochial church, of which he is Patron.

AT this Caſtle King James the Firſt was entertained by the then Earl, with his whole Court, for many days, during which time dinner was always ſerved up by thirty poor Knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns.

IN the year 1648, it was demoliſhed by order of the Parliament, the town having been made a garriſon for the King by Henry Earl of Huntingdon, and his ſon, created Lord Loughborough. It was called the Maiden Garriſon, becauſe never taken by the parliamentary forces.

This view was drawn anno 1759.

THE CASTLE OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS view was taken from a ſtation, directly oppoſite to that from whence Plate I. was drawn, whereby the inſide of that tower, whoſe outſide was there ſhewn, here becomes viſible; by its remains it ſeems to have been once a very magnificent ſtructure, and gives a good idea of the gloomy manſions of our ancient barons.

This drawing was made anno 1759.

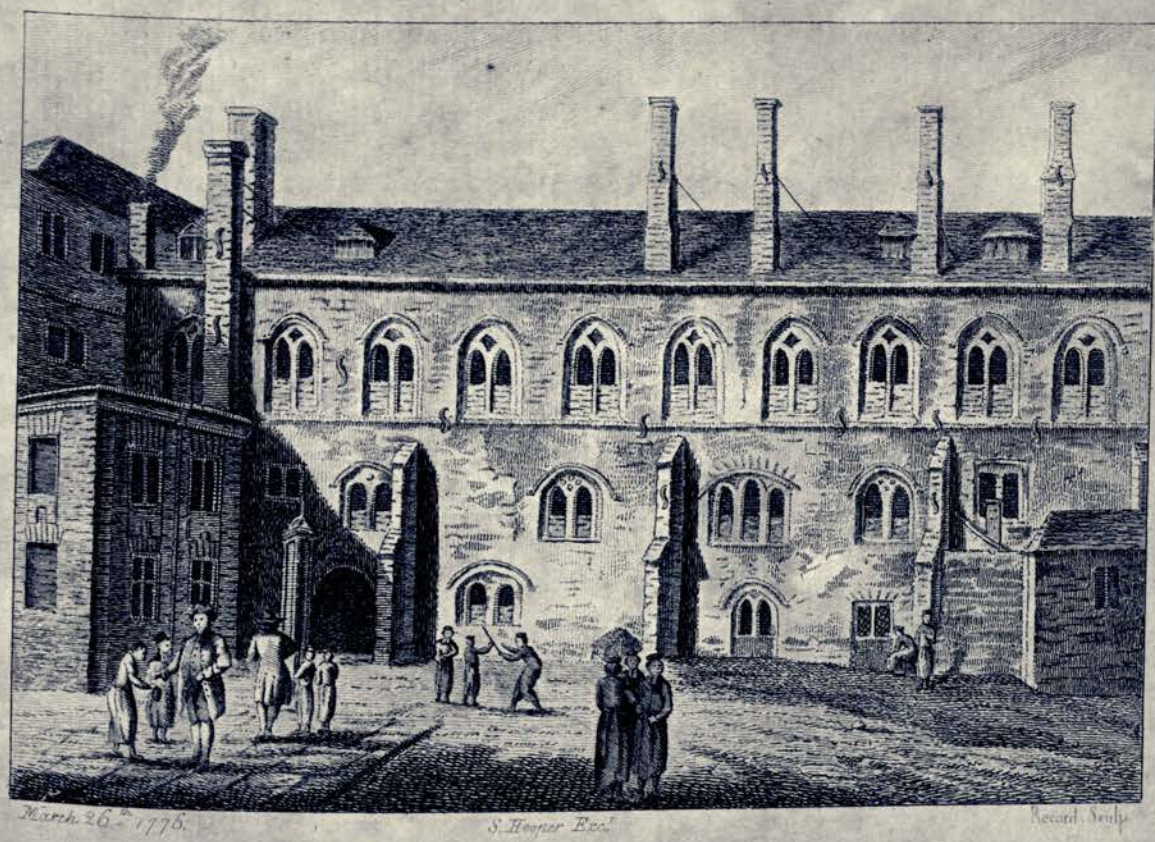
NEWPORT GATE, LINCOLN.

THIS Gate is univerſally held to be a Roman building. It is not taken notice of as ſuch either by Leland or Camden, though the former mentions it in his enumeration of the gates of Lincoln. Dr. Stukely, ſpeaking of it in his Itinerary, thus expreſſes himſelf: "The northern (gate), called Newport Gate, is "the nobleſt remnant of this ſort in Britain, as far as I know. Upon the firſt "ſight of it I was ſtruck with admiration, as well of its noble ſimplicity, as "that hitherto it ſhould not have been taken notice of. 'Tis a vaſt ſemicircle of "ſtones of very large dimenſions, and, by what I could perceive, laid without "mortar, connected only by their cuneiform ſhape. This magnificent arch is ſix-"teen feet diameter, the ſtones four feet thick at bottom; from the injuries of "Time, but worſe of hands, is ſomewhat luxated; yet ſeems to have a joint in "the middle, not a key-ſtone: on both ſides, towards the upper part, are laid "horizontal ſtones of great dimenſions, ſome ten or twelve feet long, to take off "the preſſure, very judiciouſly adapted. This arch riſes from an impoſt of

" large moldings, ſome part of which, eſpecially on the left-hand ſide, are ſtill " diſcoverable. Below, on both ſides, was a poſtern, or foot-paſſage made of " like ſtones; but againſt that on the left is a houſe built; and when I went " down into the cellar I found a chimney ſet before it. The ground here in the " ſtreet has been very much raiſed, and the top of the wall is of later work- " manſhip. It is, indeed, a moſt venerable piece of antiquity, and what a lover of " architecture would be hugely delighted withall. They that look upon a gate " among the veſtiges of the Forum of Nerva at Rome, will think they ſee the " counter-part of this; but of the two, this has the moſt grandeur in aſpect."

At preſent, the moldings of the impoſt, mentioned by Dr. Stukely, are not diſtinguiſhable. On the north-ſide of this gate is another arch, but evidently of more modern conſtruction. A little to the weſt is an Iſolé wall, called the Mint-wall, ſaid likewiſe to be Roman: it is ſixty-three feet long, about thirty high, and three and a quarter thick, with five layers of Roman brick between the ſtones. Dr. Stukely likewiſe ſpeaks of a South Roman gate pulled down by Mr. Houghton, fifteen years before the writing of his Itinerary, viz. about the year 1709.

This view, which ſhews the inſide or ſouth aſpect of the Gate, was drawn anno 1773.



March 26th 1776. S. Hooper Exc.t Record Sculp.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

(PLATE I).

THE Order of Franciſcans, Friars Minors, or Grey Friars, came out of Italy into England in 1224; and about the ſame time obtained a ſettlement in London. Their number increaſing, John Ewin, citizen and mercer, purchaſed a piece of ground near Newgate-Street, erected on it a houſe for their reſidence, and, appropriating it to the commonalty of London, became himſelf a lay brother of the Order. Divers other citizens concurring in the ſame deſign, a chapel, chapter-houſe, dorters, refectory, and other neceſſary buildings, were ſoon after added.

IN 1306, Queen Margaret, ſecond wife to Edward I. began the choir of a new conventual church, giving for that purpoſe, in her life-time, two thouſand marks, and and one hundred marks by her will. Excited by this example, John earl of Richmond, Iſabel, mother to Edward III. and Philippa his queen, with many of the nobility, having liberally contributed in money, jewels, and ornaments; the church, which had been conſecrated in 1325, was completed in 1337. It was a grand magnificent edifice, three hundred feet long, in breadth eighty-nine feet, and in height, from the ground to the roof,

ſixty-four feet two inches. Here were buried Queen Margaret the foundreſs; Iſabel, wife to Edward II. Joane, queen of Scots, wife to David Bruce; ſeveral of the blood-royal, of the principal nobility, and a multitude of perſons of the firſt rank and quality in the kingdom. They are particularly enumerated in Stowe's Survey.

AFTER the ſuppreſſion of the monaſteries, coming into the hands of the Crown, in 1538, 30 Henry VIII. it was made a ſtore-houſe for prize-goods taken from the French; but in the 38th of the ſame reign, the whole convent, with all the buildings belonging to it, was given to the mayor and commonalty of London, the church was made parochial, the two neighbouring pariſhes of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin, with ſo much of St. Sepulchre's pariſh as lay within Newgate, being laid together, and the whole was called Chriſt-Church, founded by King *Henry* VIII. In 1552, the convent was repaired for the reception of fatherleſs children, who, to the number of almoſt four hundred, were admitted the ſame year.

THE print we have here given, is a view of the north cloiſter, looking into Town-ditch, which, being much defaced, was, about four years ago, covered with brick. This was the library of the old convent, founded in 1429, by Richard Whittington. Leland, who is copied by Stowe, tells us in his Collectanea, it was one hundred twenty-nine feet long, and in breadth thirty-one feet, intirely cieled with wainſcot, with twenty-eight wainſcot deſks, and eight double ſettles. On the ſouth ſide of this cloiſter, which is in tolerable preſervation, is an eſcutcheon of the arms of Whittington in two places. Three years after this library was finiſhed, it was furniſhed with books, at the expence of five hundred fifty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings; of which four hundred pounds were given by the founder, and the remainder by Dr. Thomas Winchelſey, a brother of the houſe. Beſide this ſum, one hundred marks, as it ſeemeth, were given particularly for tranſcribing the Works of Nicholas de Lyra, in two volumes, which were faſtened with chains. This was a very noble benefaction in that age, a mark of great public ſpirit in *Whittington*, and demonſtrating withal, that the friars and religious houſes were not ſuch enemies to learning as they are repreſented to have been. In truth, the learning of thoſe times, of whatever kind it might be, was principally preſerved, and to be found in the monaſteries. It no where appears into whoſe poſſeſſion the books of this library paſſed on the ſurrendry of the convent. It is poſſible they met with the ſame fate which befel another library, founded by the executors of Whittington, in the college at Guildhall. The books of that library, in the reign of Edward VI. were ſent for by Edward Duke of Somerſet, Lord Protector, with a promiſe of being ſhortly returned. They were taken away in three carts, but were never brought back again.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

PLATE II.

ABOUT the year 1673, Sir Robert Clayton, kt. alderman of London, projected a deſign of founding a free ſchool for inſtructing the children of poorer citizens in mathematical learning, and fitting them for ſea-ſervice. On communicating his intention to ſome particular friends, it was thought that an inſtitution of that kind, would be a valuable addition to Chriſt's Hoſpital, and the plan of education purſued in that houſe. Having occaſion ſoon after to wait on the Lord Treaſurer Clifford, he acquainted him with his purpoſe, who

readily engaged to lay it before King Charles II. On his repreſentation of the matter *, they obtained of his majeſty, for ſeven years ſucceſſively, 500 l. arrears of intereſt due on 7000 l. charged on ſome crown-lands, which before the Reſtoration had been left to the Hoſpital. With this ſum the governors undertook to erect a ſchool; and afterwards the king, out of his royal bounty, at the inſtance, as is ſuppoſed, of Samuel Pepys, Eſq; ſecretary to the admiralty, directed a ſum to be paid annually out of the Exchequer, for placing every year ten boys, educated in the ſaid ſchool, apprentices to maſters of ſhips. The buildings are kept in repair, the boys, forty in number, maintained and cloathed, and the maſter's ſalary paid out of the revenues of the Hoſpital. Sir Chriſtopher Wren was the architect, under whoſe direction the hall and cloiſters, with other parts of the Hoſpital, which had been damaged by the fire in 1666, were repaired and improved.

* See the Addition to Stowe's Survey, by Strype, who had the particulars from Sir Robert Clayton himſelf.

May 16 1772.

R. Godfrey Sc.

ELY HOUSE, LONDON.

ELY HOUSE, or, as it was formerly called, ELY's INN, is the city manſion of the biſhops of Ely. Biſhop John de Kirkeby, who died in the year 1290, bequeathed to his ſucceſſors a meſſuage and nine cottages, ſituated in Holbourne; which meſſuage became thenceforth the capital manſion of the biſhops of Ely. William de Luda, his immediate ſucceſſor, purchaſed ſeveral other houſes and ſome lands adjoining; and at his death, which happened in the year 1298, left them to the biſhops of that ſee, on condition that the perſon ſucceeding him, ſhould, within three months after his confirmation, pay to his executor, one thouſand marks; he alſo gave, by his will, two hundred marks, to purchaſe twenty marks a year, for the maintenance of three chaplains, to pray for his ſoul, and the ſouls of the future biſhops of Ely, for ever, in their chapel of this houſe; he likewiſe left three houſes for their habitation.

THIS eſtate was afterwards greatly encreaſed by different purchaſes, ſo much that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the whole conſiſting of buildings, gardens, paſtures and encloſures, contained above twenty (Maitland ſays, forty) acres of land, encloſed within a wall.

BISHOP RICHARD COX, at the preſſing inſtances of Queen Elizabeth, leaſed the weſtern part of the houſe, and all the great garden and cloſes thereunto belonging, at a very ſmall rent, to Chriſtopher Hatton, Eſq; afterwards high-chancellor, and Lord Hatton, for the term of twenty-one years.

HATTON being in poſſeſſion, laid out a conſiderable ſum of money in planting, building, and other improvements, and made this a pretence for moving the queen to oblige the biſhop to alienate it to him; this ſhe requeſted, both

by ſpeech, and in a very preſſing letter; Cox, in an elegant Latin epiſtle, humbly ſuggeſted his refuſal; concluding, that to a perpetual alienation of that his houſe, his fearful conſcience could never yield. Notwithſtanding this, he was at laſt, in a manner, forced to mortgage to the queen, for eighteen hundred pounds, that part included in the leaſe, which was by her conveyed to Hatton.

THIS money Biſhop Andrews reſolved to repay, but was prevented by his removal to Wincheſter. Biſhop Wren afterwards tendered the money, commenced a ſuit, and obtained a ſentence in the Court of Requeſts; but the Long Parliament put a ſtop to the proceedings, and impriſoned the biſhop. During his impriſonment the greateſt part of the houſe was pulled down, and the garden built into tenements, to the value of ſeveral thouſand pounds a year; and Ely Houſe was reduced to a very dark and incommodious habitation, without any remains of its ancient ſplendor and magnificence, except the chapel and ancient hall. Hatton Garden, Kirby, Great and Little Charles and Croſs-ſtreets, together with Hatton-wall, all ſtanding on ground, formerly belonging to this houſe.

AFTER the Revolution, a ſuit was inſtituted in Chancery againſt the Lord Hatton, who availed himſelf of his privilege in Parliament, to avoid anſwering the bill. By this and other incidental delays, the ſuit was protracted till the time of Biſhop Patrick, who thought fit to put an end to it, between the years 1691 and 1707, by accepting a hundred pounds a year, to be ſettled on his ſee.

PART of this ſtory is differently told by Maitland, who ſays, on Biſhop Cox's refuſal, the affair was deferred till his death; when the temporalities devolving to the crown, Elizabeth granted the ſaid apartments and garden to Lord Hatton and his heirs for ever.

THIS houſe ſtands on the north ſide of Holbourne, almoſt oppoſite to St. Andrew's church. The entrance is through a large gate-way or porter's lodge, into a ſmall paved court. On the right hand, are ſome offices ſupported by a colonade; and on the left a ſmall garden, ſeparated from the court by a brick wall. In the front appears the venerable old hall, originally built with ſtone; its roof is covered with lead. Adjoining to the weſt end, are the chief lodging-rooms and other apartments.

THE inſide of this hall is about thirty feet high, thirty-two broad, and ſeventy-two long. The timber of the roof forms a ſemi-dodecagon. It is lighted by ſix Gothick windows; four on the ſouth, and two on the north ſide. The floor is paved with tiles. At the lower end is an oaken ſcreen, and near the upper end there is an aſcent of one ſtep, for the high table, according to the old Engliſh faſhion.

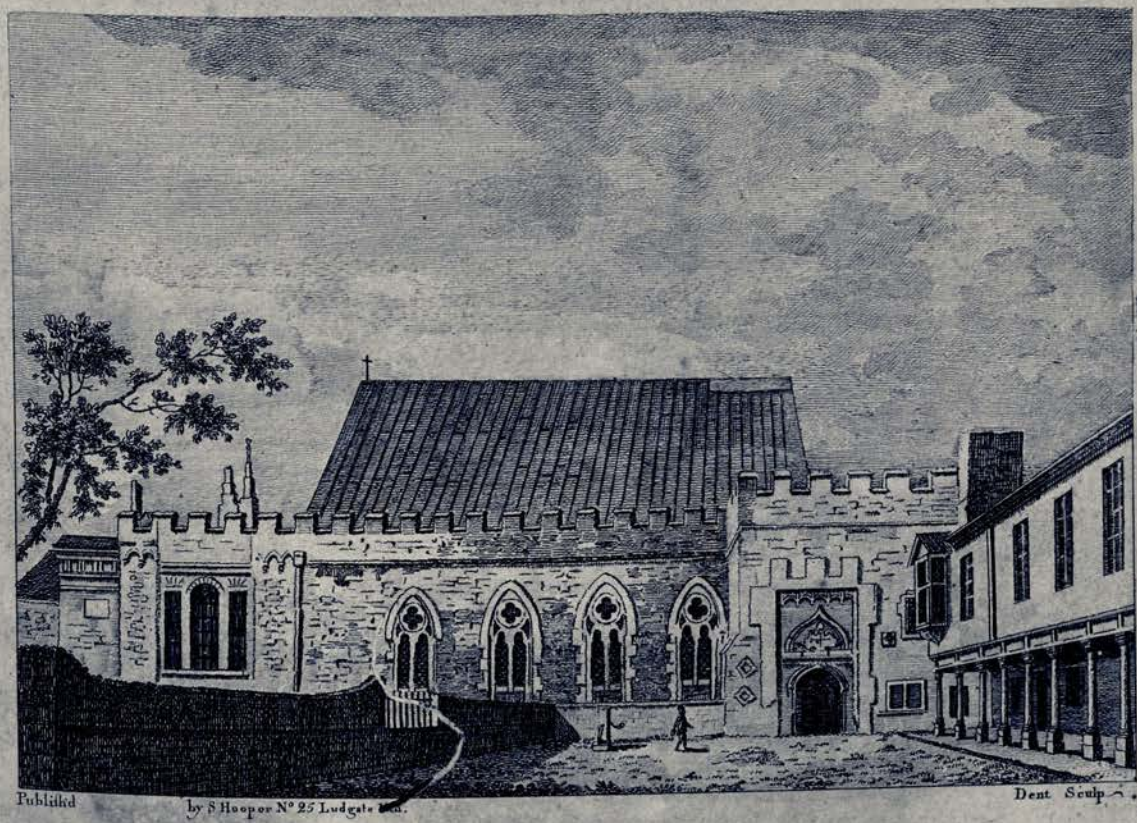
To the north-weſt of the hall is a quadrangular cloiſter; its ſouth ſide meaſuring ninety-five, and its weſt ſeventy-three feet. In the center is a ſmall garden. The eaſt ſide is at preſent ſhut up, and has been converted into a ſort of lumber-room, or cellar. Over theſe cloiſters are lodging-rooms and galleries, where are ſeveral antient windows; but not above two ſmall pieces of painted glaſs, and thoſe neither beautiful or curious.

ADJOINING to the north ſide of the cloiſter, in a field, containing about an acre of ground, ſtands the chapel. This field is planted with trees, and ſurrounded by a wall. On the eaſt ſide, next the hall, are the kitchens. Here were ſeveral other offices, which have been taken down within the memory of perſons now living.

THE exact time, when the chapel was built, is not known; it is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, and is a right-angled parallelogram, in length ninety-one, and breadth thirty-nine feet; having at each angle an octagonal buttreſs or turret, crowned with a conical cap or pinnacle. The eaſt window is large and handſome: on each ſide of it, as well as of thoſe on the north front, are niches with pedeſtals for ſtatues. The ornaments ſeem to have been carefully finiſhed, but the whole building is at preſent greatly defaced by time and weather; the inſide is ſtill very neat, and ſeems to have been lately repaired.

THE floor is about ten or twelve feet above the level of the ground, and is ſupported by eight ſtrong cheſnut poſts, running from eaſt to weſt, under the center of the building. This forms a ſouterrein or crypt, the ſize of the chapel, having ſix windows on the north, anſwering to as many niches on the ſouth ſide. At preſent ſeveral of the windows are ſtopped up. The entrance into this place is through a ſmall Gothick arch under the eaſt window. It does not appear that there ever were any burials in or under the chapel.

THIS view ſhews the north ſide of the great hall, over which appears St. Andrew's church; the back of the eaſt, and part of the north ſide of the cloiſters, as alſo the eaſt end and north ſide of the chapel. It was drawn the 27th of April, 1772.



ELY HOUSE, LONDON.

THIS view ſhews the court-yard, the colonade, and ſouth ſide of the old hall, with the great door, or chief entrance, over which is carved the arms of the ſee of Ely.

IN the reign of King Henry the Eighth, anno 1531 (at this houſe, and probably in the hall) eleven gentlemen of the law gave a moſt ſplendid entertainment on being promoted to the dignity of the coif. It laſted five days. There were preſent the King and Queen, foreign miniſters, lord-mayor, judges, maſter of the rolls, aldermen of the city, maſters in chancery, ſerjeants at law, principal merchants of London, together with many knights and eſquires, and a certain number of citizens, belonging to the chief companies of the city. Part of the bill of fare, and the prices of the proviſions, are preſerved, and printed at large in Maitland's Hiſtory of London; whereby it appears, that, at that time, the carcaſe of a large ox was bought for twenty-four ſhillings; a hog at three ſhillings and eight-pence; a calf for two ſhillings and eight-pence; pigs at ſix-pence a piece; fowls at two-pence each; and pigeons for ten-pence the dozen. All theſe articles, conſidering the occaſion and the quality of the perſons entertained, were undoubtedly the beſt of their kind.

In the year 1633, the committee ſat here, for the management of the grand maſque, given by the gentlemen of the four Inns of Court, to King Charles the Firſt and his Queen, on the return of that Prince from his progreſs into Scotland; and from hence, on Candlemas-day, in the evening, the maſkers, muſicians, and all others concerned, ſet out through Chancery-lane, to Whitehall. The particulars of this maſque is mentioned in the Deſcription of London and its Environs. It is ſaid to have coſt twenty-one thouſand pounds, and to have exceeded every thing of that kind ever ſeen in England. The Queen was ſo pleaſed with the ſight, that it was ſoon after repeated.

THE buildings of this houſe have undergone many alterations, repairs, and additions; as appears both by the different ſtiles of architecture, and the various materials with which they

are patched. By whom theſe were done is no where mentioned, except in the life of biſhop Launcelot Andrews (in Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely) where it is ſaid, that biſhop laid out two thouſand pounds in the repair of Ely Houſe, Holbourn, Ely Palace, Downham Hall, and Wiſbeach Caſtle. This was between the years 1609 and 1619.

At length this houſe, after remaining in the ſee of Ely near four hundred and eighty-ſix years (during which time there were forty-one biſhops, ſix of whom died therein) being much decayed by time, and on a ſurvey deemed incapable of further repair, and the Lords of the Treaſury judging it a proper place for the erection of ſeveral public offices, an act of parliament was procured, enabling the biſhop to diſpoſe of it, under the following conditions. This act received the royal aſſent in June, 1772.

The houſe, together with all its appurtenances, to be conveyed and annexed to the imperial crown of this kingdom, reſerving the right of Anthony earl of Shaftſbury to the ancient walls and fences circumſcribing the tenements held by him by leaſe from the late biſhop.

Six thouſand five hundred pounds, by way of compenſation, to be paid into the Bank, in the names of the following truſtees, or the ſurvivors or ſurvivor of them: namely, Edmund, lord biſhop of Ely; Owen Saliſbury Brereton, and Thomas Hunt, eſquires. Alſo a clear annuity of two hundred pounds, to be ſettled on the biſhop and his ſucceſſors for ever; payable half yearly, by the receivers-general of the offices to be erected on the premiſes; and in the mean time by the receiver-general of the duty upon ſalt.

Out of the ſix thouſand five hundred pounds, five thouſand ſix hundred to be applied to the purchaſe of Clarendon, or Albemarle-houſe, in Dover-ſtreet, Piccadilly; with divers other meſſuages and gardens, to be ſettled on the ſee of Ely, ſubject to a reſerved rent of eighteen pounds per annum.

The remainder, as alſo three thouſand pounds due from the repreſentatives of the late biſhop, for dilapidations, to be paid into the hands of the truſtees, for the purpoſe of erecting a new manſion houſe, for the biſhops of Ely, on the ſite of Albemarle-houſe, according to a plan to be approved of by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord-chancellor, and the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons. This houſe to be called Ely Houſe. Here, when finiſhed, the biſhop is to exerciſe his appellate juriſdiction, as viſitor of the univerſity of Cambridge; and hither is transferred the payments of the reſerved rents belonging to this ſee, directed to be paid at Ely Houſe. Whilſt the houſe is building, theſe affairs to be tranſacted at any place within the cities of London or Weſtminſter, that the biſhop ſhall appoint.

This houſe to be provided with proper fixtures thereto; ſuch fixtures to be ſcheduled, and to accompany and go along with the ſaid houſe and building, as, and in the nature of, heir looms. The ſchedule thereof to be enrolled in the Court of Chancery, within ſix months after the houſe is finiſhed and rendered fit for habitation.

If the ſurplus of the ſix thouſand five hundred pounds, the three thouſand pounds due for dilapidations, and the produce of the materials of the old houſe, now ſtanding in Dover-ſtreet (which is to be pulled down) ſhould be inſufficient, or if an opportunity ſhould offer of buying in the reſerved rent, at a reaſonable price, the Lords of the Treaſury, on the application of the truſtees, producing the biſhop's conſent in writing, are to iſſue ſuch ſums as ſhall be wanting; the money ſo iſſued to go towards the redemption of the annuity, or part thereof, at the rate of thirty years purchaſe; any overplus remaining unemployed, to be veſted in the public funds, for the uſe of the biſhop and his ſucceſſors.

This drawing was made April 27, 1772.

HAMPTON COURT, MIDDLESEX.

HAMPTON COURT is delightfully ſituate on the North bank of the River Thames, about two miles from Kingſton in Surry, and a ſmall diſtance from the Village of Hampton. This Palace is chiefly of Brick, and was built by Cardinal Wolſey, who began it about the year 1514, ſoon after his promotion to the See of York. Here, it is ſaid, he ſet up two hundred and eighty Silk Beds for ſtrangers only; and otherwiſe ſo richly furniſhed it, that it raiſed much envy; to avoid the effects of which, he, on the 18th of June, 1525, it being then juſt finiſhed, preſented it to King Henry the VIIIth, who, in return, ſuffered him to live in his Palace of Richmond. It was much enlarged by the King, and had then five ſpacious Courts adorned with buildings, tho' at preſent there are only three; and was ſo much the Admiration of Foreigners, that Grotius ſays of it in ſome Latin Verſes, That if any Briton is ignorant what is Wealth, let him repair to Hampton Court, and there, after viewing all the Palaces of the Earth, he will ſay, Thoſe are the Reſidence of Kings; but This of the Gods. Hentzner, who ſaw it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gives the following deſcription of it and its furniture: "The chief Area (ſays he) is paved with ſquare Stones; in its center is a Fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt Crown, on the top of which is a Statue of Juſtice, ſupported by Columns of black and white Marble. The Chapel of this Pallace is moſt ſplendid; in which the Queen's Cloſet is quite tranſparent, having its Windows of Cryſtal. We were led into two Chambers called the Preſence, or Chamber of Audience, which ſhone with tapeſtry of Gold and Silver, and Silk of different colours: under the Canopy of State are theſe words embroidered in Pearl, *Vivat Henricus Octavus.* Here is, beſides, a ſmall Chapel richly hung with Tapeſtry, where the Queen performs her Devotions. In her Bed-chamber the Bed was covered with very coſtly coverlids of Silk. At no great diſtance from this Room we were ſhewn a Bed, the Teſter of which was worked by Anne Bolyn, and preſented by her to her Huſband Henry VIIIth. All the other rooms being very numerous, are adorned with Tapeſtry of Gold, Silver, and Velvet; in ſome of which were woven Hiſtory Pieces; in others, Turkiſh and American Dreſſes; all extremely natural.

"IN

HAMPTON COURT, MIDDLESEX.

"In the Hall are theſe Curioſities: A very clear Looking-glaſs, ornamented with Columns and little Images "of Alabaſter; a Portrait of Edward the VIth, Brother to Queen Elizabeth; the true Portrait of Lucretia; "a Picture of the Battle of Pavia; the Hiſtory of Chriſt's Paſſion carved in Mother of Pearl; the Portrait of "Mary Queen of Scots; the Picture of Ferdinand Prince of Spain, and Philip his Son; that of Henry VIIIth, "under which was placed the Bible curiouſly written upon Parchment; an Artificial Sphere; ſeveral Muſical In- "ſtruments. In the Tapeſtry are repreſented Negroes riding upon Elephants; the Bed in which Edward VIth is ſaid "to have been born, and where his Mother Jane Seymour died in Child-bed. In one Chamber were ſeveral ex- "ceſſive rich Tapeſtries, which are hung up when the Queen gives Audience to Foreign Ambaſſadors: there were "numbers of Cuſhions ornamented with Gold and Silver; many Counterpanes and Coverlids of Beds lined with "ermine. In ſhort, all the Walls of the Pallace ſhine with Gold and Silver. Here is, beſides, a certain Cabinet called "Paraddiſe, where, beſides that every thing glitters ſo with Silver, Gold, and Jewels, as to dazzle one's eyes, "there is a Muſical Inſtrument made all of Glaſs, except the Strings. Afterwards we were led into the Gardens, "which are moſt pleaſant."

Here, Anno 1647, King Charles the Firſt was a ſort of Priſoner at large. After the Scots, to whom he had fled for refuge, had delivered him up to the Parliamentary Commiſſioners, in conſideration of the payment of four hundred thouſand pounds, he was carried Priſoner to Holmby Houſe in Northamptonſhire, where Cornet Joice, by order of the Council of the Officers of the Army, ſeized and conveyed him to the Camp at Newcaſtle, from whence he was brought with the army towards London, and on the 16th of Auguſt came to this Palace. During his ſtay here, he both viſited and was viſited by his Children, and the Nobility and Gentry had free acceſs to him. The Parliament and Army being then at variance, propoſitions were made him by both parties; but doubting of their ſincerity, and fearing his life was in danger, on the 11th of November he eſcaped to Titchfield Houſe.

The entrance into the Palace Yard is through a large pair of Brick Gates, adorned with the Lion and Unicorn, each of them holding a Shield, wherein are the Arms of Great Britain decorated with Trophies of War.

Paſſing through the Yard, on each ſide of which are the Stables and other Out-offices, you come to the firſt Portal, which was built of Brick, by Cardinal Wolſey; but, having fallen to decay, was taken down and rebuilt within theſe two years, and pretty much in the ancient form. This Portal leads into a large Quadrangle, likewiſe built by Wolſey, which is here repreſented; and from hence through the Great Gate to the ſecond Quadrangle, where over this Gate there is a beautiful Aſtronomical Clock, made by the celebrated Tompion, on which are curiouſly repreſented, the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, with the Riſing and Setting of the Sun, the various Phaſes of the Moon, and other ornaments and indices of Time. On the left hand of this Quadrangle, is the Great Old Hall, in which by command of the late Queen a Theatre was erected, wherein it was intended, that two Plays ſhould have been acted every week during the time the Court continued here; but Mr. Colley Cibber obſerves, That only ſeven Plays were performed in it, by the Comedians from Drury-lane, the ſummer when it was raiſed; and one afterwards, for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterwards Emperor of Germany. The Top of this Hall, with its large Gothic Window, appears in this View towards the left-hand and over the other Buildings. On the oppoſite ſide of this Quadrangle is a Stone Colonade of fourteen Columns and two Pilaſters of the Ionic Order, the Columns in Couplets, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. From this you paſs into the third Court or Quadrangle, in which are the Royal Apartments, built with Brick and Stone by King William the IIId, who greatly admired this Place, and built moſt of the Modern Part of it. In this Palace are a great variety of noble Apartments, furniſhed with Pictures of the beſt Maſters, too numerous to be here inſerted.

The Park and Gardens, which, with the Site of the Palace, are about three Miles in Circumference, tho' pleaſant, have nothing peculiarly ſtriking in them; the Gardens in particular, they being laid out in the Old Taſte.

This View was drawn Anno 1770.

ABERGAVENNY CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PLATE I.

THIS Caſtle ſtands on an eminence on the South ſide of the Town, and about an hundred yards North of the River Uſk, which hereabouts meets the Gavenni, from whence the place takes its name; Aber in Welch ſignifying the mouth of a river.

IT is at preſent extremely ruinous, though Leland in his Itinerary calls it "A fair Caſtel;" by which it ſeems as if it was then ſtanding.

THE chief part remaining appears to have been a kind of Gate-way, having a Demy-Tower on the South-ſide of it, with ſome detached fragments of Walls. A little diſtance to the Eaſt of theſe, near the ſite of the outer walls, is a ſmall artificial Mount. From ſome Arches and Windows, which are pointed, the part remaining was built ſince the reign of Hen. II. when, according to Leland's Collectanea, it was taken by the Welch.

CAMDEN gives the following account of it and its owners: "It (*i. e.* Abergavenny) "is fortified with Walls and a Caſtle, which (as Giraldus obſerves) has been oftener ſtained with the infamy of treachery than any other Caſtle of Wales. Firſt, by William ſon of Earl Miles, and afterwards by William Breos; both having upon public aſſurance, and under pretence of friendſhip, invited thither ſome of the Welch Nobility, and then baſely murthered them. But they eſcaped not the juſt vengeance of God; for Breos having been deprived of all his effects (his Wife and Son alſo ſtarved with hunger), died in exile. The other having his brains daſhed out with a ſtone, while Braulas Caſtle was on fire, received at length the due reward of his villainy. The firſt Lord of Abergavenny that I know of was one Hamelin Balun, who made Brien Wallingford, or Brent de L'iſle (called alſo Fitz Count), his heir; and he having built here an Hoſpital for his two Sons, who were Lepers, left the greateſt part of his inheritance to Walter the Son of Miles Earl of Hereford. This Walter was ſucceeded by his brother Henry, whom the Welch ſlew when they invaded his territories; which the King's Lieutenants defended,

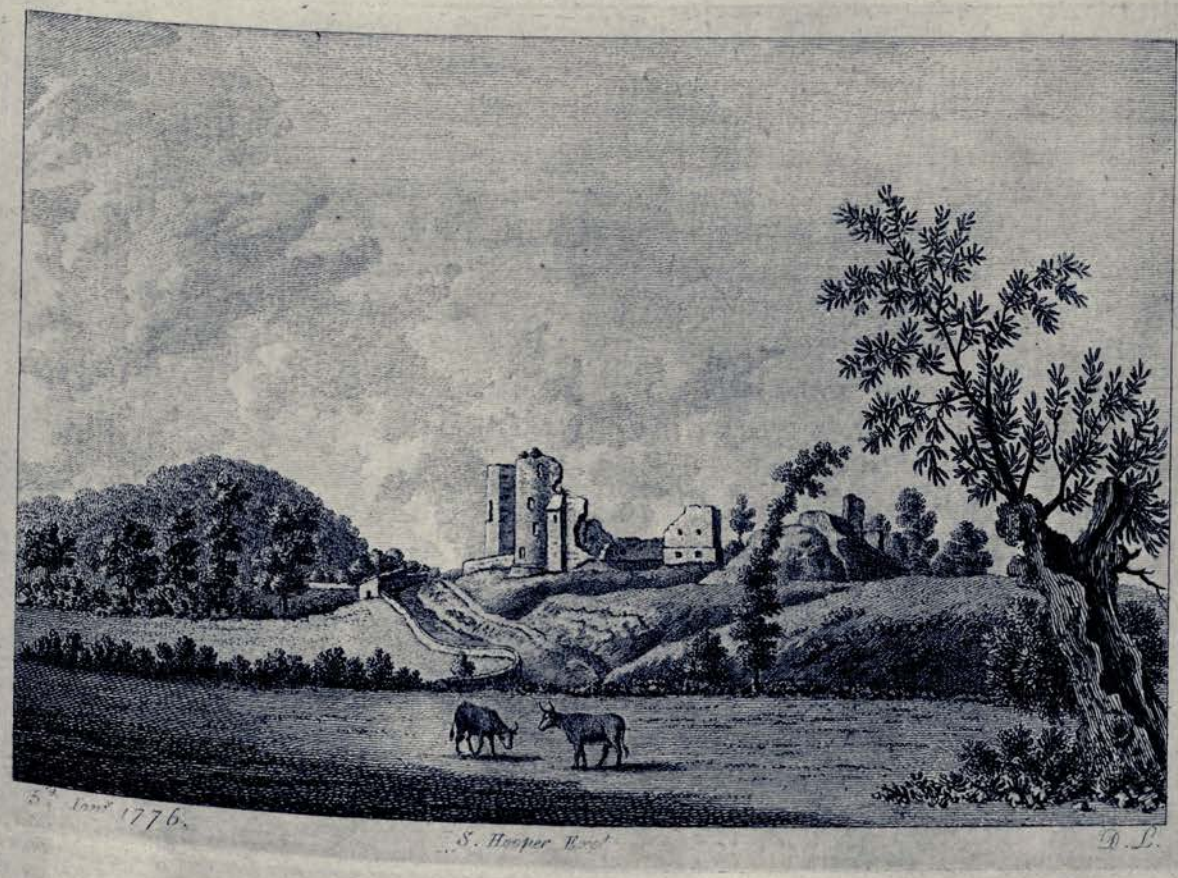
though not without great hazard and danger. By the ſiſter of Henry it deſcended to the Breoſes; and from them in right of marriage, by the Cantelows and Haſtings, to Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthen. But William Beauchamp obtained it of Lord Grey by conveyance; and he again, in default of iſſue-male, entailed it on his brother Thomas, Earl of Warwick, and on his heirs male, Richard, ſon of William Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny, who for his military valour was created Earl of Worceſter; and being ſlain in the wars of France, left an only Daughter, who was married to Edward Nevil. From henceforth the Nevils became eminent under the title of Barons of Abergavenny. But the Caſtle was a long time detained from them, by reaſon of the conveyance before-mentioned.

The fourth of theſe dying in our memory, left an only daughter Mary, married to Sir Thomas Fane, Knt. between whom and Sir Edward Nevil, the next heir-male, (to whom the Caſtle and moſt of the Eſtate had been left by Will, which was alſo confirmed by authority of Parliament) there was a trial for the title of Abergavenny before the Houſe of Lords in the ſecond year of K. James I. the pleadings on both ſides taking up ſeven days. But in regard the queſtion of right could not be fully juſtified; and that each of them ſeemed to all (in reſpect of deſcent) very worthy of the title; and that moreover it was evident, that both the title of Baron of Abergavenny and that of Le Deſpenſer belonged hereditarily to this family; the Peers requeſted of his Majeſty, that both might be honoured with the title of Baron; to which he agreed. It was then propoſed to the Peers by the Lord Chancellor, firſt, whether the heir-male or female ſhould enjoy the title of Abergavenny; upon which the majority of voices gave it for the heir-male. And when he had again propoſed, whether the title of Baron Le Deſpenſer ſhould be conferred on the female and her heirs, they unanimouſly agreed to it; to which his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent.

And Edward Nevil was ſoon after ſummoned to Parliament, by the King's writ, under the Title of Baron of Abergavenny; and being according to the uſual ceremony introduced in his Parliament-robes between two Barons, he was placed above the Baron de Audeley. At the ſame time, alſo, the King's Letters Patents were read before the Peers, whereby his Majeſty "reſtored, advanced, preferred, &c. "Mary "Fane to the eſtate, degree, title, ſtyle, name, honour, and dignity of Baroneſs Le "Deſpenſer, and that her heirs ſucceſſively ſhould be Barons Le Deſpenſer, &c." But the queſtion of precedency being propoſed, the Peers referred the deciſion thereof to the Commiſſioners for the Office of Earl Marſhal of England, who, upon mature deliberation, gave it under their hands and ſeals for the Barony of Le Deſpenſer. This was read before the Peers, and by their order regiſtered in their Journal, out of which I have taken this brief account. Edward was ſucceeded in the honour of Baron of Abergavenny by his ſon and heir of the ſame name; to whom ſucceeded Henry his ſon, and likewiſe John ſon of the ſaid Henry; and George (brother and heir to the ſaid John), who was alſo ſucceeded by George his ſon; who dying without iſſue, the title of Lord Abergavenny deſcended to George, ſon of George Nevil of Sheffield, in the County of Suſſex, great-grandſon to Edward Lord Abergavenny. What ought not to be here omitted is, that John Haſtings held this Caſtle by homage, ward, and marriage. "When it happens," (as we read in the Inquiſition) "and there ſhall chance to be war between the King of Eng-"land and Prince of Wales, he ought to defend the country of Overwent at his own "charge, to the utmoſt of his power, for the good of himſelf, the King, and Kingdom."

The preſent Proprietor of this Caſtle is the Right Hon. George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, the fourth Baron in ſucceſſion from him with whom Camden concludes.

This View, which ſhews the inſide of the Ruins as ſeen from the Eaſt, was drawn 1775.



ABERGAVENNY CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS Plate preſents the Outſide, or Southern Aſpect of the Caſtle, as it appears when viewed from the River-ſide. The Mount, mentioned in the former Deſcription, is here ſhewn.

ACCORDING to Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales, Anno 1172, this Caſtle was ſurpriſed by Sitſylht ap Dyfnwal, and Jefan ap Sitſhylt ap Riryd, two Welſh Commanders, who made the whole Garriſon Priſoners: and the ſame Hiſtorian relates, That it was again taken in the reign of King John, about the year 1215, by Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, notwithſtanding the Anathema of the Pope, to whom that King, by his Submiſſion, had reconciled himſelf.

This View was drawn Anno 1775.

June 1. 1773.

Sparrow sculp.

CHEPSTOWE CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Called *KASWENT*, or *CASTELK GWENT.*

THE caſtle of Chepſtow ſtands on a high rock, waſhed by the river Wye, near its influx into the Severn, over which there is a wooden bridge ſeventy feet high, the tide here riſing ſometimes ſixty feet. This bridge is repaired at the joint expence of the counties of Glouceſter and Monmouth.

THE caſtle ſeems to have been built at the ſame time with the town, to which it was a kind of citadel, but by whom, or when, neither Leland, Camden, nor any of the topographical writers mention. Stowe, indeed, in his annals, attributes the building of the caſtle to Julius Cæſar, a ſuppoſition too glaringly abſurd to merit ſerious confutation. Probably it was built by ſome of the earls of Pembroke. Camden thinks it of no great antiquity; "for ſeveral affirm, ſays he, and not without reaſon, that it had its riſe not many ages paſt "from the antient Venta, which flouriſhed about four miles from hence in the time of "Antoninus, who calls it Venta Silurum, as if it was their chief city, which neither arms "nor time have been able to conſume; for, at this day, it is called Kaer-went, or the city "of Venta. But the city itſelf is ſo much deſtroyed by the one, or the other, that it only "appears to have once been, from the ruinous walls, the chequered pavements, and "the Roman coins.

"LELAND, in his Itinerary, thus deſcribes it. The towne of Chepſtow hath bene very "ſtrongly waulled as yet doth appere. The waulles began at the ende of the great bridge "over Wy, and ſo came to the caſtel, the which yet ſtandeth fayr and ſtrong not far from "the ruin of the bridge. In the caſtel ys one tower, as I herd ſay, be the name of Longine, "the town now hath but one paroche chirche, the cells of a blake monke or two of Ber-"mundſey by London was lately there ſuppreſſed, a great part of cumpace withyn the "waulles is now converted to little meadowes and gardens."

THIS place formerly belonged to the Clares, earls of Pembroke, who were likewiſe called earls of Strighul, from a neighbouring caſtle of that name, wherein they dwelt. The

The laſt of theſe Richard, ſurnamed Strong Bowe, on account of his ſkill in archery, was the firſt who gained a footing of the Engliſh in Ireland; by his daughter it devolved to the Bigots, and is now by deſcent the property of the duke of Beaufort.

In the troubles under Charles I. this town and caſtle were garriſoned for the king, and according to Ruſhworth, in October 6, 1645, colonel Morgan, governor of Glouceſter, at the head of 300 horſe 400 Foot, and aſſiſted by the Monmouthſhire men, with little difficulty made himſelf maſter of the town, and then ſent the following ſummons to colonel Fitzmorris, an Iriſhman, governor of the caſtle,

SIR,

I am commanded by his excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax to demand this caſtle, for the uſe of the king and parliament, which I require of you, and to lay down your arms, and accept of reaſonable propoſitions, which will be granted both to you and your ſoldiers, if you obſerve this ſummons. And further, you are to conſider of what nation and religion you are; for if you refuſe this ſummons you exclude yourſelf from mercy, and are to expect for yourſelf and ſoldiers no better than Stinchcombe * Quarter; I expect your ſudden anſwer, and according thereunto ſhall reſt your friend,

CHEPSTOW, October 6, 1645. THOMAS MORGAN.

To which Colonel Fitzmorris ſent this anſwer.

SIR,

I have the ſame reaſon to keep this caſtle for my maſter the king, as you to demand it for general Fairfax, and until my reaſon be convinced, and my proviſions decreaſed, I ſhall (notwithſtanding my religion and menaces of extirpation) continue in my reſolution, and in my fidelity and loyalty to my king. As for Stinchcombe Quarter I know not what you mean by it, nor do depend upon your intelligence for relief, which in any indigence I aſſure me of, and in that aſſurance I reſt

Your Servant,

ROBERT FITZMORRIS.

WHAT quarter you give me and my ſoldiers, I refer to the conſideration of all ſoldiers, when I am conſtrained to ſeek for any.

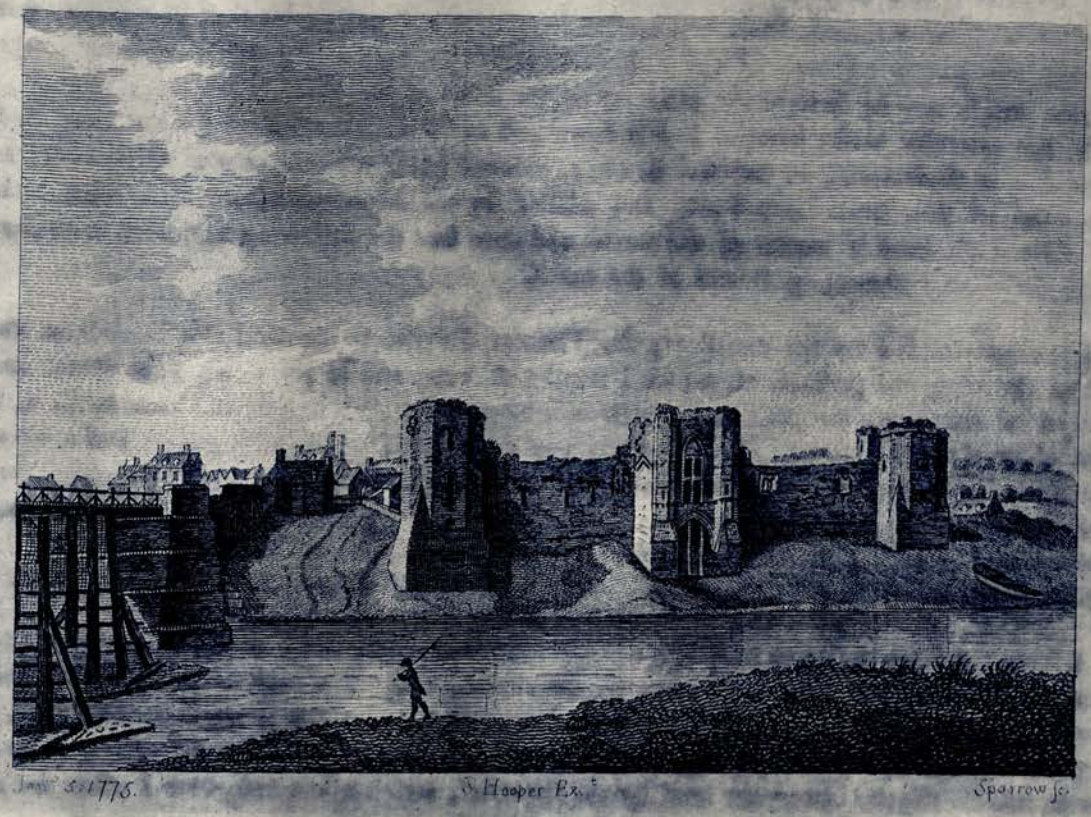
NOTWITHSTANDING this reſolute anſwer, four days after he ſurrendered upon articles, himſelf and his garriſon becoming priſoners of war.

FROM the ſame authority it appears, that Anno 1648, about the beginning of May, this caſtle was ſurprized by Sir Nicholas Kemiſh, Mr. Thomas Lewis, and other active royaliſts, who, in the abſence of the governor, colonel Hewes, by means of a correſpondence with ſome in the caſtle, in the night obtained poſſeſſion of a port; when, notwithſtanding one Cautrell, an officer of the garriſon, with ſome ſoldiers, retreated to a tower, where they for a while attempted a defence, it was taken, and captain Herbert, with the garriſon, made priſoners.

COLONEL Herbert having intelligence thereof, preſently aſſembled ſome forces in order to recover it, and Cromwell marched againſt it in perſon, thinking to have taken it by ſtorm; he ſoon got poſſeſſion of the town, but unſucceſsfully aſſaulted the caſtle, whereupon he left Colonel Ewer, with a train of artillery, ſeven companies of foot, and four troops of horſe, to proſecute the ſiege; when, though the garriſon conſiſted of only 160 men, they gallantly defended themſelves till their proviſions were exhauſted, and even then refuſed to ſurrender on aſſurance of quarter, hoping to eſcape by means of a boat. But in this they were prevented by the intrepidity of a ſoldier in the parliamentary army, who, ſwimming croſs the river with a knife in his teeth, cut looſe and brought away the boat; at length, on the 25th of May the caſtle was taken, Sir Nicholas Kemiſh and about 40 men were ſlain in the ſiege. This was conſidered by the parliament of ſuch importance, that the captain who brought the news was rewarded with fifty pounds, and the parliament directed, that a letter of thanks ſhould be drawn up and ſent from that houſe to colonel Ewer, and the officers and ſoldiers employed on that ſervice.

* Stinchcombe was a place where the parliament complained at prince Rupert putting their men to the ſword.

This Drawing was made Anno 1762.



NEWPORT CASTLE, OR, THE NEW CASTLE UPON USKE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIS Caſtle ſtands on the weſternmoſt bank of the river Uſke, a ſmall diſtance north of the bridge, and at the eaſt end of the town, which is only two miles from the mouth of the river.

IT was apparently built for the defence of the paſſage over the river, towards which it has three ſtrong towers, but towards the town it has only a common wall, without any flanks or defences. It is in figure a right-angled parallelogram, meaſuring about 46 yards by 32, the greateſt length running from north to ſouth, or in a direction parallel to the courſe of the river.

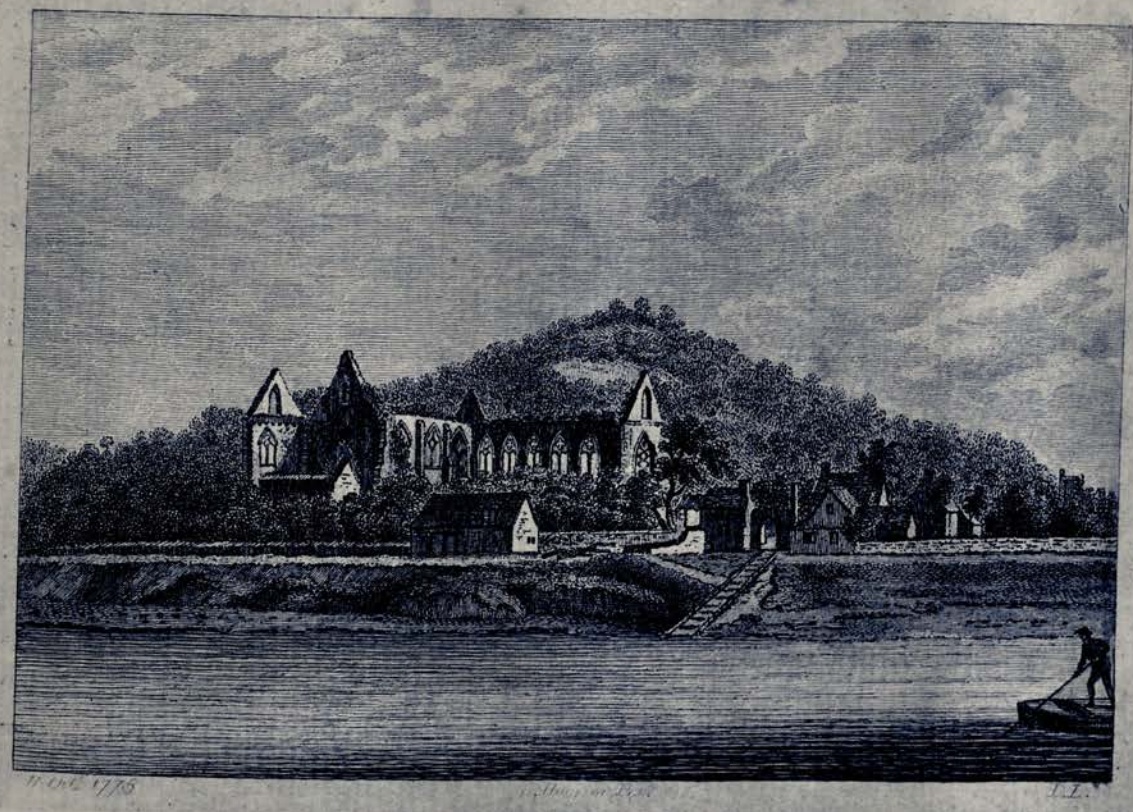
IT was built with ſmall rubbe ſtones, but coigned with ſquare ones. It ſeems to have been neatly finiſhed, and the windows, many of which are of what is called the Gothic ſort, elegantly decorated. At preſent it is uſed for a farm-yard.

THIS Caſtle was built before the year 1172; for in Powel's Hiſtory of Wales, it is ſaid to have been then garriſoned by the Earl of Briſtol's men, who baſely

ſlew Owen ap Caradoc, when he was coming to treat with King Henry, unarmed, and almoſt unattended, and under the faith of a ſafe paſſage promiſed him by that King. Jorevan ap Owen ap Caradoc, his father, in revenge for this cruel and treacherous murder, carried fire and ſword to the gates of Hereford and Glouceſter.

THIS Caſtle is mentioned by Leland in his Itinerary; he calls it "a very fair "Caſtell, longing ſumtyme to the Bukkinghams."

This View was drawn Anno 1775.



TINTERN ABBEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PLATE II.

THIS View, which was taken from the north ſide of the River Wye, near the Ferry, ſhews the ſituation of the Abbey, both with reſpect to that River and the woody mountains with which it is ſurrounded and overſhadowed: a more beautiful ſcene, or one more fitted for contemplation, cannot be found, or even conceived.

IN the former Plate of this Monaſtery it was ſaid, nothing but the Church remained: a ſecond viſit to that Ruin has convinced the Author this aſſertion was too general: the ſmall gate, leading from the water here ſhewn, ſeems to have belonged to the Abbey; and at a little diſtance to the ſouth-weſt are ſeveral cottages evidently once part of its out-offices, though ſo diſguiſed and patched as to eſcape a curſory obſerver. Adjoining thereto is alſo a conſiderable length of its ancient wall.

THE inſide of this Monaſtery affords a fine ſpecimen of that ſtile of Architecture called Gothic: its rich weſt window, ſtill quite entire, is much admired, tho', perhaps, ſomewhat defective in point of proportion, being rather too broad for its height. The ſmall door beneath it is extremely poor: the intent of the Architect is manifeſt; he meant by its contraſt with the loftineſs of the roof to ſtrike the beholders.

TINTERN ABBEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE fragments of its once-ſculptured roof, and other remains of its fallen decorations, are piled up with more regularity than taſte on each ſide the grand aiſle: they are worthy obſervation; ſeveral of them both for invention and execution would do honour to the beſt Artiſt of the preſent age. There are alſo ſome mutilated figures formerly belonging to monuments, particularly the Head of a Monk; and the figure of a Knight armed in a coat of mail, his ſhield on his left arm, is ſaid to repreſent one of the Strongbowes, Earl of Pembroke. It is broken off juſt above the knees; the legs are wanting. The right-hand, which is ſhewn, has five fingers and a thumb. Whether this was a natural peculiarity of the perſon repreſented, or the miſtake of the Artiſt, is uncertain.

ON the whole, tho' this Monaſtery is undoubtedly light and elegant, it wants that gloomy ſolemnity ſo eſſential to religious ruins; thoſe yawning vaults and dreary receſſes which ſtrike the Beholder with a religious awe, and make him almoſt ſhudder at entering them, calling into his mind all the Tales of the Nurſery.

HERE, at one caſt of the eye, the whole is comprehended, nothing being left for the Spectator to gueſs or explore; and this defect is increaſed by the ill-placed neatneſs of the poor people who ſhew the Building; by whoſe abſurd labour the ground is covered over with a turf as even and trim as that of a Bowling-green, which gives the Building more the air of an artificial Ruin in a Garden, than that of an ancient decayed Abbey. How unlike the beautiful deſcription of the Poet!

Half-buried there lie many a broken buſt,
And obeliſk, and urn, o'erthrown by Time;
And many a Cherub here deſcends in duſt
From the rent roof and portico ſublime.

Where rev'rend ſhrines in Gothic grandeur ſtood,
The nettle, or the noxious night-ſhade ſpreads;
And aſhlings, wafted from the neighb'ring wood,
Through the worn turrets wave their trembling heads.

Elegy on a Pile of Ruins, by J. CUNNINGHAM.

This View was drawn Anno 1775.

TINTERN ABBEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIS was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded A. D. 1131 by Walter de Clare, and dedicated to St. Mary. This Walter was grandſon of William, the ſon of Oſbert, to whom William the Conqueror had given the manors of Wolleſton aud Tudenham, and all he could conquer from the Welch. Walter dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother Gilbert Strongbowe, earl of Pembroke, whoſe grandſon Robert Strongbowe was the conqueror of Leinſter, in Ireland. The male line of theſe Strougbowes failing, Maud, the eldeſt of their female heirs, was married to Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk and Suffolk.

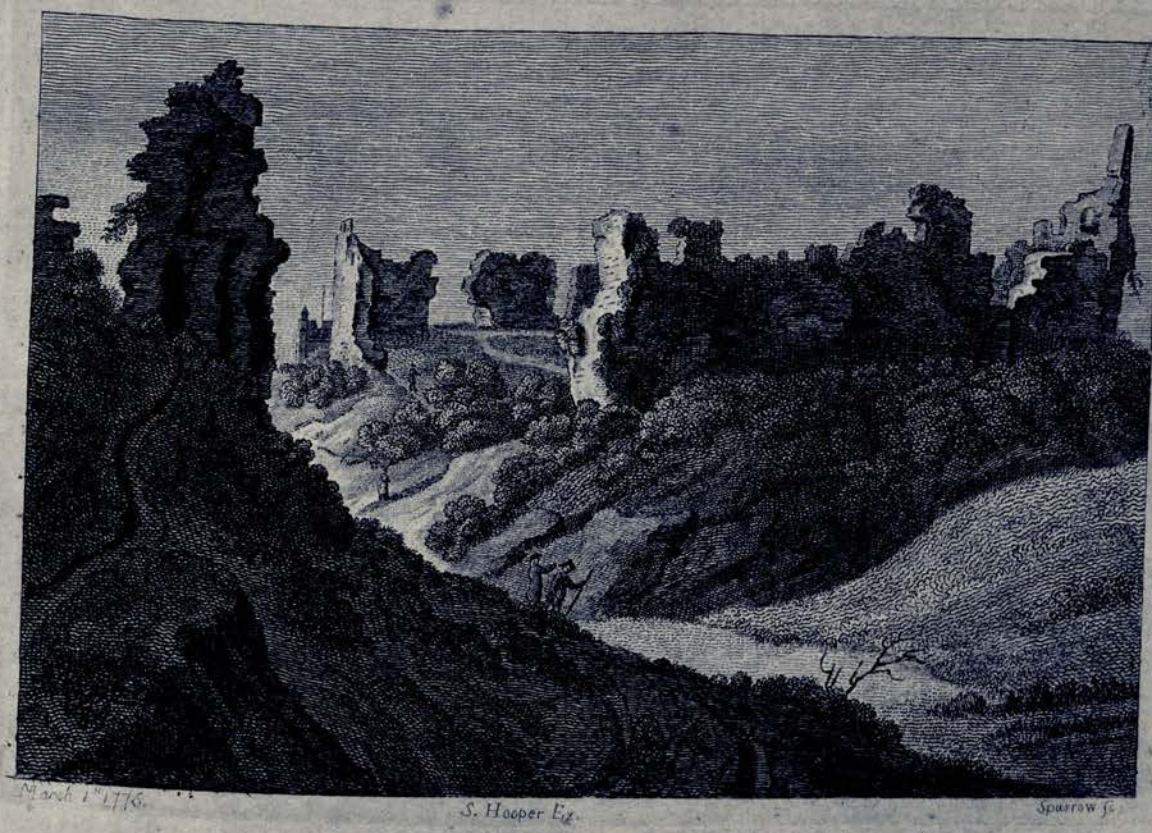
WILLIAM, lord marſhal of England, and earl of Pembroke, in the ſeventh year of the reign of king Henry the Third, confirmed to the monks here all the lands, poſſeſſions, liberties and immunities formerly granted by his predeceſſors; the particulars of which are to be ſeen in the Monaſticon. Robert Bigod, earl of Norfolk, anno 1301, alſo confirmed to them diverſe lands at Portcaſſek, Pentirk, Modiſgat, &c. his charter is likewiſe printed in the Monaſticon.

ABOUT the time of the diſſolution, here were thirteen religious, when the eſtates were, according to Dugdale, eſtimated at 192 l. 1 s. 4 d. ob. per annum. Speed ſays the value was 256 l. 11 s. 6d. the ſite was granted the 28th of Henry

the Eighth to Henry earl of Worceſter, and is now the property of his grace the duke of Beauford. In 1553 here remained in charge three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight-pence in annuities and corrodies.

Of this abbey at preſent nothing remains but the church, which was built in the form of a croſs. Browne Willis, from William of Worceſter, has given the following dimenſions of it. Length of the church ſeventy-five rods. Breadth of the body of the church thirteen rods and a half. Breadth of the wing on the north ſide ſix rods. On the ſouth ſide five rods. The church contains on the ſouth ſide thirteen arches, and there are five rods between every two columns; the ſpan of each of the ſaid arches. A plan of this church is given in the ſecond volume of Stevens's Monaſticon.

This view was drawn anno 1773.



CASTLE-ACRE CASTLE, NORFOLK.

(PLATE I.)

THIS caſtle ſtands in the weſtern part of the county, in the Hundred of Frebrig. Cloſe to its ſouthern wall runs a ſmall river.

IT was anciently the ſeat of the Earls Warren, and is ſaid to derive its name from being ſituated in a field. It muſt be owned, the etymology is not very ſtriking, unleſs it alludes to the area encloſed within the walls of its citadel, or keep, which is reported to meaſure juſt an acre.

THE ruins of this caſtle are very extenſive, and from their commanding ſituation, it muſt have been very ſtrong. The keep, or citadel, was circular, defended on three ſides by a deep ditch; and on the ſouth ſide, by a ſtrong wall; at the foot of which runs the river.

CASTLE-ACRE CASTLE, NORFOLK.

BEFORE the ſouth ſide of the keep was a conſiderable area, perhaps uſed as a parade, to draw up and exerciſe the garriſon; on the eaſt ſide whereof are the remains of a gate, or rather wall, running croſs the ditch, having a ſort of covert way, ſerving to flank or command it.

ON the weſt ſide of the citadel are the remains of a gate leading into the outer court, or ward, of the caſtle, where are the ruins of many buildings, probably once the dwelling of the artificers and ſervants belonging to this fortreſs, as alſo the barracks of that part of the garriſon not immediately on duty. Theſe form a kind of ſtreet, running north and ſouth, and having a gate at each end; that on the north ſide in tolerable repair. The caſtle ſtands about an hundred yards eaſt of the abbey wall.

THE time when this caſtle was built is not known; nor has either hiſtory or tradition preſerved the name of its builder. It is however more than probable, that it was built ſoon after the Conqueſt, by William earl of Warren, to whom the Conqueror granted 139 lordſhips in this county. It is mentioned in a charter by his ſon to the monks of the monaſtery founded here anno 1190.

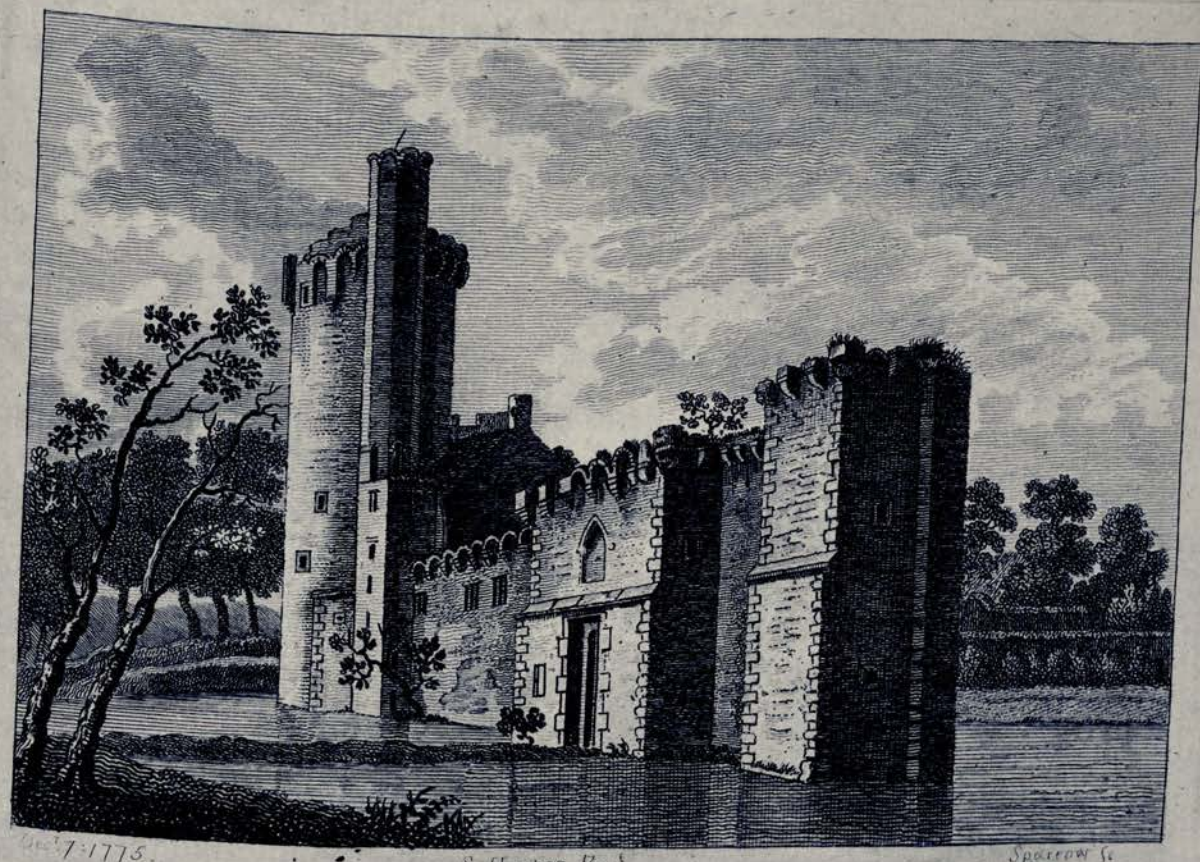
JOHN, the laſt Earl Warren, gave this manor with all his lands, to King Edward II.; and afterwards King Edward III. in the ſecond year of his reign, anno 1328. granted the above donation to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, ſon of Alice, ſiſter and heir of John earl of Warren; in which family they continued till Henry earl of Arundel, 1ſt of Eliz. ſold this manor to Sir Thomas Greſham, who bought the Priory of the Duke of Norfolk; to whom King Henry VIII. had granted it. It was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the Cokes of Holkam, and lately the property of the dowager counteſs of Leiceſter, and entailed on —— Coke, Eſq; her huſband's nephew.

This view was drawn anno 1772.

CASTLE-ACRE CASTLE, NORFOLK.

(PLATE II.)

THIS plate ſhews the north gate of the caſtle, which ſtands weſt of the entrenchment, ſurrounding the keep or citadel. In the ſouth wall, near the river, was another gate, now in ruins. From the road communicating between theſe, this view was taken, anno 1771. On each ſide of this road are ſome ſcattered houſes, forming a kind of ſtreet. Hereabouts, it is ſaid, were formerly the dwellings of the labourers and artificers belonging to the garriſon.



Dec.r 7:1775. S. Hooper Ex.t Sparrow Sc.

CASTRE, OR, CASTOR HALL OR CASTLE, NORFOLK.

PLATE I.

THIS Building ſtands in the Manor of Caſtor, from which it takes its name, diſtant north from Great Yarmouth about three miles. It ſeems rather to have been a caſtellated Manſion, than an edifice calculated for defence. The time of its erection is not exactly known; but, from its materials, which are brick, it cannot be older than about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. when that Manor belonged to Sir John Faſtolffe, a General and Knight of the Garter. The Manor of Caſtor had been in that family ever ſince the 9th of Edward II. when Thomas Faſtolffe purchaſed it of Sir Oliver Ingham, Knight, and it is more than probable ſome houſe or caſtle might then be ſtanding. Indeed Tanner mentions one as early as Edward I.

A MS. in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Anſtis, Garter King of Arms, relates, that Sir John Faſtolffe having taken the Duke of Alençon priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, that Duke agreed as a ranſom, to build a caſtle here, ſimilar to his own in France; in conſequence of which agreement this caſtle was erected at his expence. The evidence of this MS. is corroborated by a common tradition to the ſame effect.

A MS. account of this building, by Mr. Blomfield, ſays, that Henry V. gave licence to Sir John to build Caſtor Houſe as ſtrong as himſelf could deviſe, and appointed it as a fortification for Yarmouth. This permiſſion it is, however, evident he did not avail himſelf of, and perhaps thoſe were only words of courſe, inſerted in his licence to crenelate. The battle of Agincourt was fought Anno 1415; and ſuppoſing this Caſtle to have been begun even three or four years after that event, it will place Caſtor Caſtle very forward among the oldeſt brick buildings in this Kingdom.

SIR John Faſtolffe, who died Anno 1459, it is ſaid, intended to have founded here a College for a Maſter, ſix Prieſts, and ſeven poor Men, and to have endowed it with an annuity of 120 marks, chargeable upon ſeveral Manors. A petition was accordingly exhibited to the Crown for a licence, and an inquiſition taken thereupon; but this deſign was never completed, probably owing to the death

of Sir John, ſo that it dwindled down to a chantry of fifty-three ſhillings per Ann. as appears by the valuation taken 26 Henry VIII.

TANNER ſays, "There had been an ancient free chapel in the Manor Houſe here, dedicated to St. "John the Baptiſt, as early as the reign of Edward I. wherein Sir John Falſtoff, who died 38th "Henry VI. intended to have erected a College for ſeven Monks, or ſecular Prieſts, (one of whom "to be head) and ſeven poor Men, and to endow the ſame with 120 marks rent charge, out of "ſeveral Manors, which he gave or ſold to his couſin John Paſton, ſen. Eſq; charged with this charity. "This Mr. Paſton, ſen. laboured to eſtabliſh this pious foundation, according to Sir John Falſtoff's "deſign, till his death, 6 Edward IV. as did afterwards his ſon and heir Sir John Paſton, Knt. but "whether it was incorporated and fully ſettled, I much doubt, there being no further mention of it "either in the Rolls, or in the Biſhop of Norwich's regiſtry; only in the valuation 26 Henry VIII. "there is ſaid to have been a chantry in Caſtre Hall, of the foundation of Sir John Falſtoff, Knt. "worth 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann." According to Sir John's intended foundation, the Maſter of the College was to have 10 l. per Ann. every Prieſt ten marks, every poor Man 40 s. and the fourth part of the great manſion here for habitation.

WILLIAM BOTENER, alias de Worceſter, in his Itinerary, preſerved in Bennet College, Cambridge, relates, that this Caſtle was beſieged twice in the reign of Edward IV. once by the Duke of Norfolk, and another time by the Lord Scales. In the account of theſe tranſactions, this foundation is mentioned as being directed by the laſt will of Sir John Falſtolffe. As this extract contains ſeveral very curious particulars, it ſhall be given in length in the next Plate.

JOHN IVES, Eſq; jun. of Yarmouth, from whoſe collection this extract was obtained, as alſo that of Blomfield, likewiſe kindly communicated a plan of this building, from which the following deſcription is taken; but as it has no ſcale annexed, the meaſures cannot be aſcertained.

THIS Manſion or Caſtle encloſed a court, in figure a rectangled parallelogram, whoſe ſouth and north ſides were ſomewhat larger than thoſe on the eaſt and weſt. On the north-weſt angle was the Tower, which, according to Anſtis, is upwards of one hundred feet in height. The grand entrance lay over a draw-bridge on the weſt ſide.

ON the right hand, on entering the great hall, which Worceſter's MS. ſays, meaſured 49 feet in length and twenty-eight in breadth, adjoining to this tower, was the dining-room, the great fire-place of which is ſtill to be ſeen: directly eaſt of this, communicating by a draw-bridge, ſtood the College, which appears to have encompaſſed three ſides of a ſquare, whoſe area was larger than that included within the walls of the manſion. Its weſt ſide was bounded by the mote; at its ſouth-eaſt and north-eaſt angles it had two round towers; towards the weſt end of its north ſide ran the great avenue. This building was in all likelihood the ancient Hall or Manſion mentioned by Tanner.

ROUND the modern Caſtle ran a mote, which, according to tradition, communicated with a navigable creek. In a ſmall building now uſed for a farm-houſe, a little ſouth-weſt of the Manſion, is ſhewn a large arch, capable of receiving a boat of conſiderable burthen. This is called the barge-houſe. When it is conſidered the changes the different creeks and channels hereabouts have undergone, this aſſertion will not appear improbable.

AT preſent only the weſt and north walls of the Building are remaining, together with the Tower. The ſouth and eaſt ſides are nearly levelled with the ground; what is remaining of the College is converted into barns and ſtables. On an arch over a bow-window in the inſide of theſe ruins was the coat of arms of Sir John Faſtolffe, ſurrounded with the Garter fairly carved in ſtone. This has lately been taken down, and is depoſited in ſome public library.

This View, which ſhews the South-Weſt Aſpect of the Building, was drawn Anno 1775.

CASTOR CASTLE, OR HALL, NORFOLK.

PLATE II.

THE following is the extract reſpecting this Caſtle, mentioned in the preceding Plate. It is taken from the Itinerary of William Botoner, alias de Worceſter, in the Library of Bennet's College, Cambridge. This Botoner was an Hiſtorian, Bard, and Herald: he wrote the Life and Actions of Sir John Falſtaff, which book is ſuppoſed to have once been in the MS. Library at Lambeth.

ON the Feaſt of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Mary, nine years before the Caſtle was beſieged on St. Bartholomew's Day, a cruel day, with guns at the Caſtle, and the ſiege laſted for ſeven days.

HERE follows the names of the men at arms beſieging the Caſtle and Fortreſs of Caſtle Faſtolf, beginning on Monday before the Feaſt of St. Bartholomew, in the year . . . . . of the King Edward the Fourth, the King then being at Coventry, and the ſaid ſiege continued till . . . . . day of September.

John Duke of Norfolk,
Sir Wm. Calthorp,
Sir Gilbert Debenham,
. . . . . his Brother,
R. Letham, Eſq; of Plumſtede,
. . . . . Lancaſtre, Eſq;
Sir Will. Brandon, Knt.
Humfrey Talbot, Knt.

SIR John Arvenyngham firſt ſent to deliver the Caſtle to the Duke, but the Lieutenant refuſed.

Thomas Wingfield, Eſq;
William Wingfield, Eſq;
——— Swanſey, Eſq;
Hue. Anſtyn, Eſq;
John Waldgrace, Knt.
——— Debenham, Jun.
Sir Humphry Talbot,
Sir Will. Calthorpe,
Sir J. Heveningham,
Sir Gilbert Debenham,
Sir T. Wyngfeld,
Sir William Brandon,
Sir Philip Wentworth, Knt.
Mr. Symond Fitzſymonde, Eſq;

CASTOR CASTLE, OR HALL, NORFOLK.

Item 11 ſons Lancaſtres Archbiſhop Selſsangor, by Mr. Tymperley, Eſq;
James Radclyff, Eſq;
Black John de Radclytt
Sir William Debenham,
Sir Robert Debenham,
The ſon of Lawrence Reynford, Knt.
The ſon of Foulke Stafford, Eſq;
Mr. Richard Southwell, Eſq;
Mr. Gilbert Debenham, Sen. Eſq;
Mr. Broke, ſon of Lord Cobham, Eſq;
Mr. Bardwell, of Harlyng, Norfolk, Eſq;
Mr. Stewarde, from near Cromer, Eſq;

MEMORANDUM, Lord Anthony, Lord Scalys, likewiſe another time entered the Caſtle of Caſtel Faſtolf, in the name of King Edward IVth, and a certain curſed William Yelverton of the Priory of Norwich, with his help, and ——— Scarning, Gentleman, with other ſervants of that Lord, kept poſſeſſion of the Caſtle for the ſpace of half —— to the great prejudice of the goods of the ſaid Caſtle, under the ſcandalous and groundleſs pretence that John Paſton, Eſq; was a Neif of the ſaid King, altho' the ſame was falſe.

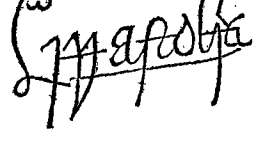
NAMES of the perſons defending the ſaid Caſtle againſt the Duke. John Paſton, junior, Eſq; defended the ſiege in the place of John Paſton, Knt. his brother, who was abſent.

J. Dawbenny, Eſq; killed with a quarrel *,
Oſborn Berney, Eſq;
Valets { Oſbern de Caſtre, valet †,
John Bett, valet,
Mundynet, born in France
Tho. Salem, of Caſtor,
John Vincent, } ſerving
W. Vincent, } Paſton Junior.
W. Wod, }
R. Bylys,
Robert Ormond de Maltby,
Davy Coke, ſervant of J. H.
John Roos, of Philby,
John Oſbern, of Philby,
John Norwade,
Raulyns, a Foreigner,
Will. Peny, a ſoldier of Calais,
John Leſſe, of Calais,
Thomas Stampys ‡, handles and will ſhoot with a bowe for a noble.
John Pampyng, of Norwich,
John Chapman, a ſoldier belonging to the Duke of Somerſet,
John Jackſon, of Lancaſhire,
John Spark, of Marſham.

AND firſt, John the aforenamed Duke, a week before ſiege was laid to this Caſtle, ſent John Hevenyngham, Knt. a relation of Sir John Faſtolf, with a meſſage to John Paſton, Eſq; the younger, Lieutenant of John Paſton, Knt. his brother, for the ſafe keeping thereof to the uſe of his brother, during his abſence on the ſervice and buſineſs, A. . . B . . importing that he the Duke had purchaſed the ſaid Caſtle of a certain Wm. Yelverton ——— Juſtice of Norfolk, named one of the executors of Sir John Faſtolf, Knt. Lord of this Caſtle, altho' it was contrary to his will and teſtament that it ſhould be ſold; he having there ordained that it ſhould be a houſe of prayer, and for poor people for ever, to be founded for offering up prayers for his ſoul, and the ſouls of his parents. And he the ſaid Lieutenant of the Caſtle refuſed the delivery of the Caſtle, becauſe he had not received the cuſtody thereof from the ſaid Duke, but only from John Paſton, his brother. At length within ten days from that time, viz. on the ſaid Monday, the ſaid Duke with his army, to the number of about three thouſand armed men, ſurrounded the Caſtle, and attacked it in three places with machines, called in Engliſh guns, culverynes, &c. &c. and other artillery, ordnance, and archers.

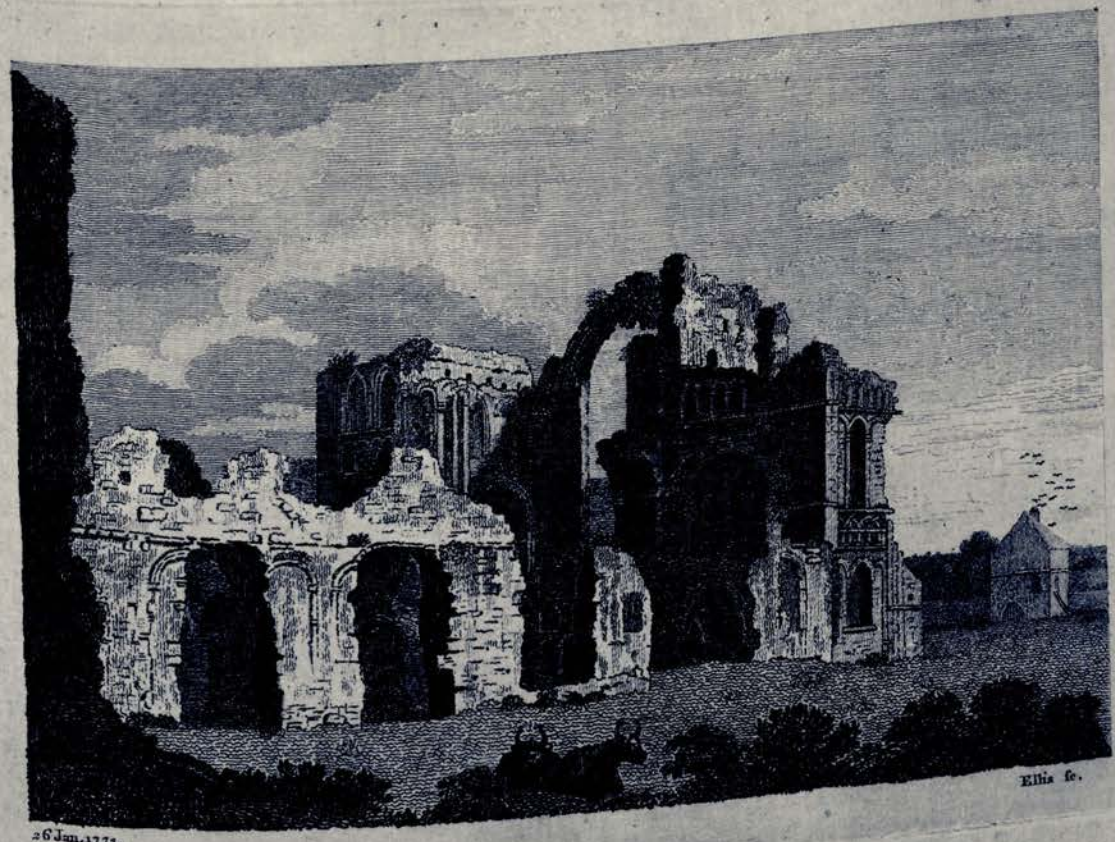
THE above is written in the moſt barbarous Latin imaginable, and in ſo bad a hand that the tranſcriber was obliged to gueſs at ſeveral words. Nothing reſpecting this ſiege occurs in our ancient Chronicles.

BESIDES this tranſcript, Mr. Ives is poſſeſſed of ſeveral original manuſcripts relating to Sir John Faſtolf; one of them an account ſigned by himſelf; an exact copy of this ſignature is here given.



* A dart ſhot from a croſs bow. † Valet here, probably means a ſervant; though it often is put for a cadet or volunteer, alſo young gentlemen under the age of eighteen. ‡ In the original, Handles et vult faggitare pro noble.

This View, which repreſents the Eaſt Aſpect, was drawn Anno 1775.



26 Jan. 1775.

CASTLE ACRE, OR, ESTACRE MONASTERY, NORFOLK.

WILLIAM DE WARREN, the firſt earl of Surry, and Gundred his wife, going on a pilgrimage to Rome, in their way viſited ſeveral religious houſes to offer up their oriſons, among others the Abby of Cluni in Burgundy; where, being reſpectfully entertained by the Prior and Convent, that Order ſo gained their good opinion, that they reſolved an Abby they were about to endow, through the exhortations of Lanfrank, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſhould be for Monks of the Cluniac Order, and accordingly obtained from that Convent four of their body, and anno 1085 began to erect here a Monaſtery for twelve Monks. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and made ſubordinate to one that earl had founded near his caſtle, at Lewes in Suſſex. To it he gave the church of Acre, with thoſe of Metlewold, Roinges, called Ledenchirch, Wilkemer and Trunchet, with all that belonged to them, and two parts of his tythes. Theſe benefactions were confirmed by his ſon William in three charters, with the donations of divers other perſons, and many additions of his own.

ROGER, the ſon of Wimer, lord of the honour of Greſtinghal, in this county, conferred on theſe Monks the churches of Kemeſton, Dunham, Eſtlecheſham, Weſenhamtorp, Wichresfeld and Wineſboteſham, with their tythes, and ſome other lands.

ROGER, the ſon of William the Sewer, gave one Croft, weſt of Kemeſton; Alan, the ſon of Flaald, and his wife Adelin, the lands of Kemeſton and Sparle; Roger, ſewer to the earl Warren, the mill at Lecheſham; Drogo, the ſon of William, ſewer of Greſtinghal,

the churches and lands of Eſtlecheſham, Dunham, Kemeſton, Weſeham, Congham, and the tythes of Wineſboteſham, Wichresfeld, Grimſton, and Hogade. Roger, the ſon of William, ſewer, confirmed the grants of the mill of Weſtmuln, and the land of Weſeham. Oſmund Seutevil, lord of the honour of Greſtinghal; Iſabel, the wife of Berengarius de Creſſy; Robert de Vallibus; Nicholas Hay; Brien, the ſon of Scholland; Conſtance the wife of Ralph, the ſon of Robert de Biera, were all benefactors to this Houſe, whoſe particular deeds may be ſeen in the Monaſticon.

HERBERT, biſhop of Norwich, granted his licence for founding this Priory, and directed tythes to be paid to it; and Erbard, biſhop of that dioceſe, confirmed the ſame. In the twenty-fourth of king Edward the Firſt, the eſtates of this Houſe were ſeized upon, under pretence of its being an alien Priory; but ſufficient proof being made, that it was in no reſpect ſubject to the power or aſſeſſment of any foreign prince or monaſtery, except only that it was viſited by the Abbot of Cluni, when he came into England, in the thirty-fourth year of the ſame reign, its privileges and poſſeſſions were reſtored; and king Edward the Second, in the eighteenth year of his reign, ordained that it ſhould not any ways be moleſted as foreign, it having in his father's time been proved and declared indigenous or native.

THE Priories of Mendham, Bromholm, Reinham, and Selveſholm, were all cells to this Houſe; but that of Bromholm was diſcharged from its ſubjection by the Bull of Pope Celeſtin, dated in the fourth year of his Pontificate.

THE revenues of this Community were valued, the twenty-ſixth of King Henry the Eighth, at £306. 11*s*. 4*d*. ob. q. Dugdale; £324. 17*s*. 4*d*. ob. q. Speed; but, according to Stephens, only £296. 11*s*. 4*d*. ob. q. clear. It was (ſays Tanner) granted, the twenty-ninth of Henry the Eighth, to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. It has ſince ſucceſſively belonged to Sir Thomas Greſham, and the Lord Lovel. About fifty years ago, it was purchaſed by the late earl of Leiceſter, and is at preſent the property of the counteſs dowager of Leiceſter, his widow.

This drawing was made anno 1771.

18th Dec.r 1772

CASTLEACRE, OR, ESTACRE MONASTERY, NORFOLK.

(PLATE II.)

THE following particulars of this Priory are given in the Rev. Mr. Parkin's Topographical Hiſtory of Freebridge Hundred and a Half, in the county of Norfolk, printed anno 1772.

ON the 22d of November, 1533, Thomas Malling, Prior, and his convent, ſurrendered this Priory, with the manor of Caſtleacre Prior's, and all its appurtenances, to King Henry VIII. In the ſurrender deed, 'tis expreſſed, "for certain "cauſes, juſt and reaſonable, them, their ſouls and conſciences, eſpecially moving, together with the ſcite of all the manors, "meſſuages, lands and tenements, rents and ſervices, &c. advowſons, and all manner of thing thereunto belonging "in Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, Middleſex, Cambridgeſhire, &c. in England and Wales; and ſigned by Thomas Malling, "Prior, and ten Monks; videlicet, John Hownſword, William Burguillion, Robert Daniel, Robert Fiſhe, William "Elys, John Bets, Edmund Wodenowe, John Lowe, Robert Saory, and Robert Halman; and theſe following were "found guilty of the moſt notorious incontinency and uncleanneſs, John Bets, William Elys, Robert Hocton, Robert "Snape, James Helvington, Edward Acres, and Edward Kirkby.

"THE King, on December 22, in his 39th year, granted the ſcite of this Priory, the Prior's Manor, the impropri-"ated rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; and in the 2d of Elizabeth, the "Duke of Norfolk alienated it to Thomas Greſham, who, in the preceding year, had purchaſed alſo of Henry Earl of "Arundel the lordſhip of the Earl's Manor of Caſtleacre. The Duke is ſaid to convey his part for two thouſand pound. "Greſham conveyed his right in both theſe lordſhips to Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter; and his ſon William "Earl of Exeter ſold them to Sir Edward Coke; whoſe deſcendant, the Right Hon. Thomas Coke, Earl of Leiceſter, "was Lord of the Manor of Arundel, or Earl's, Prior's, and Fox's, Impropriator and Patron of the Vicarage.

"THE ſcite of the Priory Church lies weſt of the Caſtle, was a venerable large Gothick pile, of free-ſtone, flint, &c. "and built in a cathedral or conventual manner: great part of the front, or weſt end of it is ſtill remaining, where the "principal entrance was through a great arch, over which was a ſtately window; on each ſide of the great door were "doors to enter into the north and ſouth iſles, under the tower, as the grand doors ſerved for an entrance into the "nave or body. At the north and ſouth end of this front, or weſt end, ſtood two towers, ſupported by ſtrong "arches and pillars. The nave or body had twelve great pillars, making ſeven arches on each ſide, the loweſt joining "to the towers. On the eaſt end of the nave ſtood the grand tower, ſupported by four great pillars, through which "was the entrance into the choir. On the ſouth and north ſides of this tower were two croſs iſles or tranſepts;

" and at the end of the north tranſept there ſeems to have been a chapel or Veſtiary. The choir was of equal breadth " with the nave and iſles, but much ſhorter, and, at the eaſt end of it, was in form of a chapel; and here ſtood the " high altar, as I take it.

" THE Cloyſter was on the ſouth ſide of the Church, and had an entrance into it at the weſt end of the South Iſle, " near to the Tower; and another at the eaſt end of the ſaid Iſle, near the Grand Tower. The Chapter-houſe ſeems to " have joined to the eaſt ſide of the Cloiſter, and the Dormitory to have been over the weſt part of the Cloiſter. Weſt " of the Cloiſter, and adjoining, was the Prior's apartment, now converted into a farm-houſe. In a large room above ſtairs, " called now the Prior's Dining-room, is a curious bow-window of ſtone, conſiſting of nine pannels.——In the firſt " were the arms of the Priory, painted on the glaſs.—In the ſecond, the arms of the Earl of Arundel, and Earl Warren, " quarterly, but now broke and gone.——In the third, Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; gules, a Lion rampant, argent.—— " Fourth, the red and white roſe united, and a crown over it.——Fifth, France and England, quarterly.——Sixth, " the Roſe, &c. as above.——Seventh, Earl Warren's arms.—Eighth, quarterly, the Earl of Arundel in the firſt and " fourth quarters; and in the ſecond and third, Matrevers, ſable, fretty, or, and Fitz Alane, Baron of Clun, P. feſs, " azure and argent, quarterly.——Ninth, argent, a Croſs compony, or and azure, between twelve croſs croſslets, fiché, " ſable; the Priory arms, as I take it, and theſe letters I. W. joined together by a knot, and under it, SPITV PRIN- " CIPALI CONFIRMA ME. By this it appears that this window was built by John Winchelſey, Prior in the " reign of Henry VII. or VIII. Afterwards it might be converted into a dining-room; but that it was originally a " large chapel, and this room was only the weſt end of it, is apparent: it extended to the ſouth tower of the Church, " where at the eaſt end of it is a large window, as in a chapel, and a ſtep or aſcent here, as to an Altar; and on the ſouth " wall, near to this aſcent, is an arched covered ſeat of ſtone, riſing in form of a pyramid, with the ſhield of the Earl " Warren alone; which teſtifies it to be an antique pile, built in their time, before the patronage of the priory came to " the Earls of Arundel; and at the north eaſt corner, near to the Altar-Place, is a door-place with a ſtone arch; and " here was a ſtone ſtair-caſe, which led down into the Cloiſter.

" IN another room was, a few years paſt, in a window, the broken portraiture of one of the Earls of Arundel, in armour, " with a broad ſword in his hand; and on his ſurcoat the arms of Arundel, Matrevers, and Clun, as above, and part of the " legend, *My truſt is* ——; alſo, on a chapeau, gules, an oaken ſlip, vert, acorned, or. The ſcite of this Priory " took in ſeveral acres. The grand entrance was north of the Priory Church, where is now ſtanding a large and " ſtately gate-houſe of free-ſtone. Over the arch, as you enter, are the arms of the Earl Warren of Arundel, and Earl " Warren, quarterly, France and England, and thoſe of the Priory.

" The whole ſcite was encloſed with a lofty ſtone wall, good part of which is ſtill ſtanding.

PRIORS.

" ANGEVINA occurs about 1130.—Jordan, about 1160.—Richard occurs Prior in Biſhop Turbas's time, Biſhop of " Norwich —Odo occurs about 1180.—Hugh in 1190 and 1195.

" MAIMOND about 1200.—Lambert de Kempſton in 1203.—Philip de Mortimer in 1203 and 1211.—Robert de " Alenſon about 1240; probably the ſame with Robert de Bozun, who occurs in 1219 and 1227.—Ralph de Weſenham " in 1239.—William de Kent.—Adam in 1250.—John de Granges in 1252 and 1255.—Walter de Stanmere in " 1258 and 1267.—Robert de Hakebach in 1270.—William de Scorham.—Benedict in 1286.

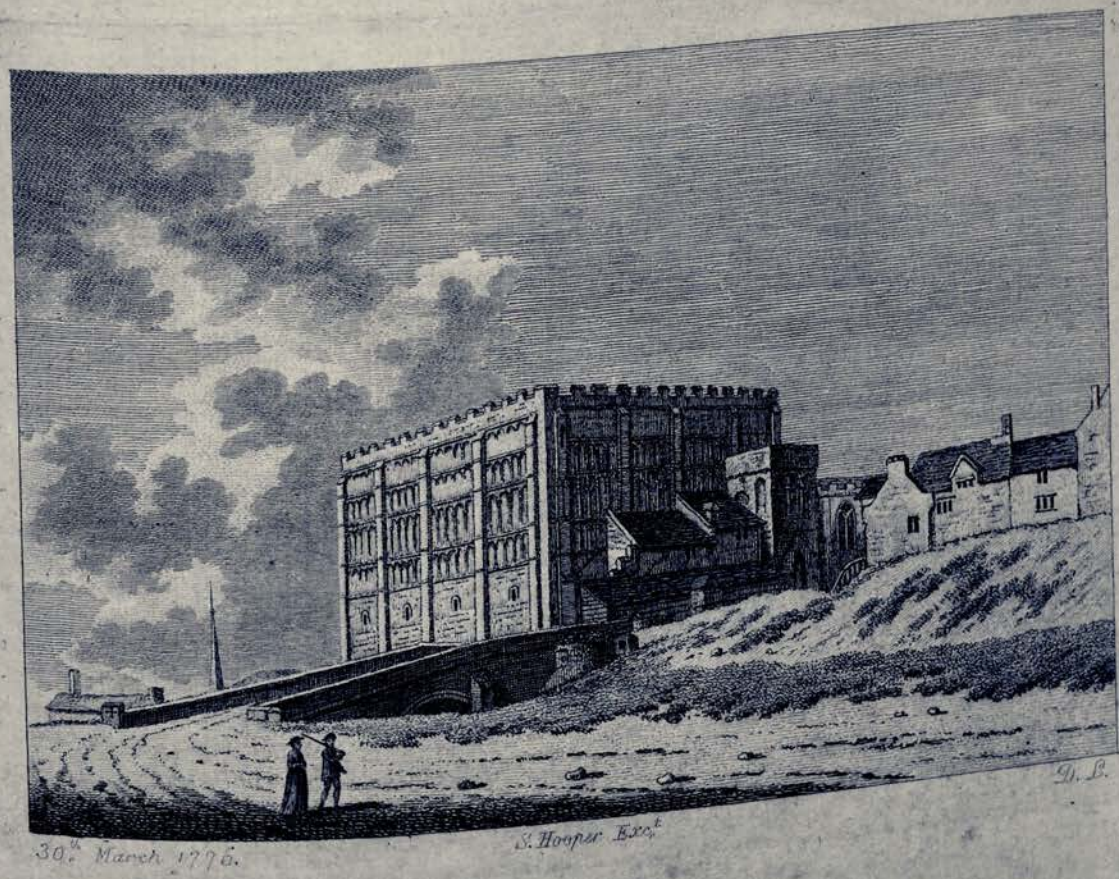
" ROBERT PORTER in 1308.—John Homelyn—John de Acre—Walter de Franceys in 1311.—Peter de Jocello. in " 1317 and 1324.—Guy de Choryns in 1329 and 1337.—William de Warren.—Walter Pycott.—Thomas Wygen- " hale.—John Okinſton.—Simon Sutton.—Thomas Bayley.—Thomas Tunbridge.

" JOHN SHARESHALE in 1428.—Thomas Bates.—Richard Bennet in 1452.—Nicholas.—John Plumſtede.—John " Amflets in 1482.

" JOHN WINCHELSEY occurs in 1510.—Thomas Chambers.—Thomas Malling admitted Prior in June 1519; ſome- " times called Thomas de Caſtle-Acre: he was preſented and nominated by the Biſhop of Norwich, with John Saliſbury, " late Prior of St. Faith's, at Horſham in Norfolk, to be ſuffragan Biſhop of Thetford, when Archbiſhop Cranmer choſe " Saliſbury.

" MANY perſons of quality were here buried, eſpecially thoſe who held lordſhips, and were benefactors to this Priory, " under the Earl Warren. Alice, widow of Sir Eudo de Arſic, daughter of Harvey-Canis, Lord of Durham Magna, " gave ſix ſhillings rent, per annum, out of lands in the tenure of Alianore, and Alice her daughter, to be paid to the " Sacriſt for the maintenance of a lamp before the croſs, where the body of her huſband reſts; witneſs Sir Alexander " Arſic, her ſon and heir; Sir Frederick de Capravill; Reginald de Geyton, then Seneſchal of Acre. Sir Richard le " Rus, Lord of Eaſt Lexham, gave his body to be buried, with five acres of land, and twelve pence per annum, rent."

This View, drawn from the ſouth eaſt corner of the cloyſter, and ſhewing the eaſt window of what is called the Prior's Lodgings, was taken anno 1771.



NORWICH CASTLE.

THE ſpot whereon this caſtle ſtands, had on it a fortreſs or place of defence in the Saxon times, conſtructed by King Uffa about the year 575; after which a royal caſtle was built thereon by Alfred the Great, before the year 872, which being deſtroyed by Sueno the Dane, in 1004, was rebuilt by King Canute, about the year 1018, and was for a long time gallantly defended againſt the forces of William the Conqueror, in the year 1075, by Emma, wife of Ralph de Waſet, earl of Norfolk, who at length, forced by famine, ſurrendered it on condition that the beſieged ſhould have leave to depart the realm. This building Blomfield ſuppoſes was removed to make room for the preſent caſtle, whoſe magnificent remains are here ſhewn, which was erected by Roger Bigod.

ON the death of the Conqueror, Roger Bigod took part with Robert, ſurnamed Courthouſe, and held this caſtle, then in his cuſtody, for him; but on that diſpute being compromiſed, William Rufus, as had before been ſtipulated, ſuffered it to continue in his hands.

IN the reign of Henry I. Roger, William, and Hugh Bigod, were ſucceſſively conſtables of this caſtle, which was then uſed as a priſon.

IN the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, Hugh Bigod was continued in this office, he having rendered that king an eſſential ſervice, by declaring that Henry I. had nominated him his ſucceſſor, in preference to his daughter Maud; but a ſhort time after, Stephen deprived him of the caſtle, and granted the cuſtody thereof to his natural ſon William de Blois.

ON the acceſſion of Henry II. that king took the caſtle into his own hands; but about the year 1163, he again committed it to the care of Hugh Bigod; but he entering into a rebellion, the king, anno 1174, reſumed it; Hugh going to the Holy Land, where he died.

IN the reign of Richard I. Roger Bigod, ſon of the above Hugh, was conſtable of this caſtle, which he held till the following reign; when, anno 1215, he ſiding with the barons, King John, by patent, appointed William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, and John Fitz-

Robert, conſtables of the caſtles of Orford and Norwich; but they did not long hold them; for on the 19th of July, in the ſame year, Hubert de Burgh, a Norfolk man born, afterwards earl of Kent, was made governor of theſe caſtles.

In the reign of Henry III. this caſtle was taken by the Dauphin, without any reſiſtance; he made William de Beaumont governor thereof; and when that prince quitted this kingdom, Hubert de Burgh again took poſſeſſion of it; but the king being reconciled to Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, committed it to his cuſtody. He died anno 1220, and was ſucceeded in his eſtates and honours by his ſon Hugh, who dying the next year, the king appointed Hubert de Burgh his chief juſtice, to have cuſtody of his caſtles, lands, and honours: probably Hugh his ſon was a minor.

In 1224, this caſtle was in the keeping of Roger Bigod, who ſurrendered it to the king. In 1240, this, with the caſtle of Orford, were committed to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; and in 1260, the magiſtrates of the city were obliged to ſue for the royal pardon, for preſuming to enter into the liberties of the caſtle. In 1261, Philip Marmion, of Tamworth caſtle, was made conſtable of the caſtles of Norwich and Orford.

In 1266, this caſtle was plundered by the barons; in 1273, Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, had the cuſtody of it; and in 1393, it was the county goal, and the prior of Norwich allowed yearly ten quarters of wheat baked into bread, 6s. 8d. to the conſtable, 18d. to the conſtable's clerk, 12d. to the watchman, 18d. to William de Knapton, the ſheriff's eſquire, and 40s. on Candlemas-day, to the ſheriff himſelf.

In 1300, Roger Bigod reſigned it into the king's hands; and in 1312, Tho. de Brotherton became conſtable here, and fitted up the caſtle in the manner we now ſee, except its battlements, which (ſays Blomfield) "though ſo great an ornament to this ancient pile, were "not many years ſince taken down." His arms are carved on the pilaſter of the arch of the ſtair-caſe, which, with the battlements, were built by him. The battlements have been ſince reſtored.

In 1325, the ſeſſions were directed to be held here; and the caſtle, in 1399, was made the public goal for the county.

In the year 1396, the ditches and meadow belonging to the caſtle were leaſed for building; and in 1509, the city paid 54l. 4s. to the king, as a reſerved rent for the ſame, an inquiſition taken anno 1344, having found that they belonged to him.

The biſhop of Norwich, and the abbot of St. Edmond's-bury, both uſed to pay towards the caſtle-yard; as did alſo the biſhop of Ely, and abbot of Longley.

"This caſtle, ſays Blomfield, was defended by a wall round the hill it ſtands on, and "three ditches alſo round it. The extent of the outermoſt ditch reached, on the weſt part, "to the edge of the preſent market-place; on the north, to London-Lane, as it is now "called, which it included; and on the eaſt, almoſt to Conisford-Street: the poſtern, or "back entrance, was on the north-eaſt part, for a communication to the ſite of the earl's "palace, the precinct of which joined to it, and contained the whole, between the outward "ditch and Tombland; the ſouthern part reached to the Golden-Ball-Lane, at the "entrance of which the grand gate ſtood, from which there were bridges over each of the "ditches: the firſt has been immemorially deſtroyed, but the ruins of the ſecond "remained 'till the ditches were levelled by the city, for to keep their market for all "manner of cattle, ſwine, &c.; the third is left, which hath one arch only under it, but of "ſuch dimenſions, if it were open to the bottom, (great part of it being ſtopped with earth) "that I believe very few in England exceed it. The gate on the bridge is now in ruins."

Within the caſtle is a royal free chapel, exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction, viſitable by the king only. In 1221, the dean of Norwich having attempted to exerciſe his authority on ſome matters reſpecting it, was forced to obtain his pardon of the king. It conſiſted only of one chaplain, who was to celebrate maſs, for the ſouls of all the kings before and ſince the Conqueſt. The wills of perſons dying within the precincts of the caſtle, were proved before the conſtable and this chaplain. At preſent it ſerves for a chapel for the priſoners. The chaplain is appointed by the juſtices of peace for the county.

The building here ſhewn was the keep. The gate on the bridge, mentioned by Blomfield as in ruins, was taken down when the caſtle was laſt repaired. This view, which exhibits the north-eaſt aſpect, was drawn anno 1775.

BOUGHTON, OR BUCKTON CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS venerable and picturesque ruin stands in the hundred of Spelhoe, about three miles and a half north of the town of Northampton; it is not mentioned either by Morton, who wrote the history of the county, nor does it occur in any of the topographical writers. Ecton, in his Thesaurus amongst the livings, remaining in charge in Northamptonshire, thus describes it. Boughton, alias Buckton, a rectory, the church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the deanery of Haddon, valued in the king's books at twenty pounds nine shillings and sevenpence, the yearly tenths eleven-pence halfpenny, patron the earl of Strafford.

In this Church-yard is the following Epitaph.

Time was, I stood where thou dost now,
And view'd the dead, as thou dost me
E'er long thou'lt lie as low as I
And others stand, and look on thee.

This drawing was made anno 1761.

SAINT SEPULCHRE's CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.

Of this remarkable church the following account is given in the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Northampton, now publiſhing from the papers of the late Mr. Bridges.

" The church, dedicated to the honour of the Holy Sepulchre, ſtands at the " north end of the town, is of a circular form, and conſiſts of a body, north " and ſouth aiſle, leaded; in the middle is a cupola covered alſo with lead, and " ſupported by eight pillars of the Tuſcan order, each pillar ſtanding at the " diſtance of eight feet from the other, and forming an angle with the pillars " next adjoining. At the eaſt end is a chancel, with a north and ſouth aiſle; to " it you enter from the church by an aſcent of three ſteps. At the weſt end is " a round embattled tower, on which is raiſed a pyramidal octogon ſpire. In the " tower are ſix bells. The length of the church and chancel is ninety-ſeven feet " ſix inches; the breadth of the chancel and aiſles fifty-eight feet; the diameter " of the church and aiſles is fifty-eight feet ſix inches; and the compaſs of the " circle of the eight pillars, meaſured outwards, one hundred and twelve feet " eight inches; the tower is ſixteen feet ſix inches long, and eleven feet ſix " inches broad; the ſpire about one hundred and ſixteen feet high. On the " ſouth ſide is a porch covered with ſlate. This church was probably built by the

" Knights Templars, after the model of that erected over the Holy Sepulchre at " Jeruſalem. The body only was firſt built, the chancel and ſteeple appearing to " have been added afterwards. This church, with four acres of lands of his " demeſnes, were given by Henry the Firſt, and confirmed by Richard, arch- " biſhop of Canterbury, and Hugh Wells, biſhop of Lincoln, to the Priory of " St. Andrews in this town, which appears, from Ingulphus, to have ſubſiſted as " early as the end of the eleventh century (1076). The vicarage was ordained in " the time of Biſhop Wells aforeſaid, who filled the ſee of Lincoln from 1209 " to 1234. In 1254, 38th of Henry the Third, the rectory was rated at four " merks, but there is no mention of the vicarage. In 1535, 26th of Henry the " Eighth, it was valued at ſix pounds, twelve ſhillings. The vicarage, amounting " to the clear yearly value only of twenty pounds, ten ſhillings, and ten-pence, " has been diſcharged by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty from the pay- " ment of firſt-fruits and tenths. After the diſſolution of religious houſes, the " patronage appears to have continued in the Crown; but about 1640 belonged " to Sir John Lambe, who ſold it to Peter Whally, Eſq. from whom it came to " his grandſon, Nathaniel Whalley, Clerk, who is the preſent patron. The " great tithes, with thoſe of St. Giles's, are now in the hands of —— Pilkington, " as impropriator of both pariſhes. It is in the deanery of Northampton." It is ſaid there are ſome antient and rude baſſo relievos in and about this church. If this is true, they are at preſent covered over with plaiſter.

ROUND churches, of which there are but a few in England, are ſuppoſed by many to have been Jewiſh Synagogues, eſpecially when ſituated in places called the Jewry. Fuller, in his Hiſtory of Cambridge, particularly aſcribes this building to the Jews, who ſettled at Northampton about the ſame time as at Cambridge, where there is another round church ſtill remaining.

This View, which exhibits the ſouth aſpect, was drawn Anno 1761.

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